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The A. L. A. and the Library Worker

Chalmers Hadley, President of the A. L. A.

Reposing in a secluded corner of our book stacks and disturbed only by the brush of the vacuum cleaner, stand the dark clad *Papers and Proceedings of the American Library Association*. Like a row of elderly people, decently attired in black, who sit quietly on their porch and watch the busy world pass by, these books view the scurrying readers who seldom pause before their shelves. And yet, like the quiet elderly people, whom they fancifully represent, what energy, what enthusiasm, what ardent desires lie concealed beneath their somber attire.

The *Papers and Proceedings of the A. L. A.* not only contain the enthusiasm and the library history of the past, but in their pages are the hopes and plans of Winsor and Poole, of Dewey, Crunden, Legler, Miss Plummer and Mr. Brett, for the high accomplishment of library work on this continent. Few fundamentals in library work have since been voiced that were not comprehended in principle by the founders of this association.

Many of the present cries for professional standards are but echoes from these same *Proceedings*, but what a gap there is between the principles enunciated and their actual, definite accomplishment in the present. It is sad to see the visions of the past remain so frequently as dreams. It is more sad to realize that the Association itself, after calling forth such visions, was, thru lack of sufficient organization and financial means, unable to galvanize many of them into life.

But I am not here to represent the Enlarged Program at this time, but as presi-

dent of the A. L. A. for this last year, to say that in my opinion this association cannot limit its concern to any program that does not concern itself with a more definite, intensive development as well. The A. L. A. today cannot afford any policy of *laissez faire* or propose any program whether enlarged or restricted, that does not consider more fully than has ever been done before, its definite relations and concern with the well-being of our library workers.

I am not so concerned with the high priests in our profession who have access to that library holy of holies,—the trustees' room. They are quite able to take care of themselves. But we must concern ourselves as never before with the inarticulate thousands of fellow library workers, toward whom the A. L. A. has inadvertently been too remote, indirect and impersonal. Our present constitution reads, "The object of the American library association shall be to promote the welfare of libraries in America" and to meet the present crisis, this must be changed to read, "The objects of the American Library Association shall be to promote the welfare of libraries and of library workers in America."

I believe the word "crisis" in our library affairs is used advisedly, for the present situation menaces the very stronghold of library work,—its morale. It has been morale which kept librarians at a high state of effectiveness thru long years, while the demands were great and the financial returns were small. It was morale which kept

their eyes clear to the compensations in library work other than money received, and if morale disappears, we shall become a body of drudges irrespective of any salary returns.

It has been remarked that morale and morality are first cousins and I believe the A. L. A. must investigate this close relationship at once. A sense of injustice among library workers, whether well founded or not, must be met by full justice both from the A. L. A. and from library institutions.

We are told the loss in morale among all workers results from the reaction of war tension. Be that as it may, I believe the decrease in morale among library workers comes from other causes as well, and to protect what we may lose, we need with other things, more democracy in the organization of library institutions, salaries more commensurate with the investment made for library work, some protection to library workers in accident or disability, and definite direction and sponsorship by the A. L. A. itself in associating library workers into groups, instead of leaving them to work out their problems single-handed.

In an admirable address given at the Ottawa conference of this association eight years ago, one speaker said, "Whatever is done to promote happiness and best instincts of the rank and file of a library organization, will result directly in instilling in the public service rendered by them, a spirit of sympathy, ready regard for the rights and needs of the public and an eagerness to serve loyally. Any library management conceived and executed in this spirit, may be depended on for achievements in what is really library economy."

The speaker of these words would be the last to advocate better working conditions solely for a larger and better out-put of work. Better library conditions must not be sought for only as a business investment, but as an ethical question as well, involving our fellow library workers.

In this same address the speaker

continued, "Invite the confidence of every member of your staff, allow your assistants to voice the conclusions their experience and service bring home to them, listen with sympathy to suggestions prompted by loyalty and daily pondering. There are times when we may well forget our official gradings, when it will prove profitable" (and may we add Christian) "to learn from the members of the crew how our theories stand the test."

To make a general statement explicit, we must make our libraries responsive, not only to the public's demands, but also to the hearing of our library employees.

It is not easy to forget official gradings in our libraries since they have an important place in library organization, but if such gradings impose silence on any group of employees to the point of suppression and inarticulation, such organization is defective.

I entirely agree with a library assistant who recently wrote to me, "If Democracy is not an empty word, it certainly must mean that our workers should be taken into the councils, where decisions governing their everyday existence are made and executed, and that no longer shall they be considered as a commodity, but as separate entities whose intelligence should and must be recognized."

It is not easy to secure self expression to every individual in any organized group of people and frequently the head librarian cannot be an adequate mouth-piece for his library assistants. To secure a fuller and representative expression from these workers in our larger libraries at least, I believe there should be several committees in such institutions. These committees should not concern themselves with the administrative problems and library policies for which the library trustees and the head librarian are held directly responsible. They should concern themselves with the problems and conditions in our libraries which directly affect their own physical, mental and professional welfare.

Such staff committees should not be appointed by the librarian, nor should the heads of departments be ex-officio members of them. Generally there should be no such distinctions drawn in a library's attitude towards its heads and assistants, the only permissible distinction made, being between its workers and its wasters. Membership on these committees should consist of those elected as representatives by the staff members themselves. A head librarian frequently receives more credit for the excellence of his staff than he does blame for its defects. Staff representatives before a library's governing board will also help to place more properly credit or blame where either is due. Staff representation on committees will avail little unless there be points of contact between the staff and the library trustees, but we must not trespass on a later program in this conference. But as has been recently remarked, "While we may not be able to eliminate the discontent due to defects in human nature, we may remove the discontent due to harsh, discouraging, depressing and unfair conditions of work."

Library salaries have advanced sharply in many cities this last year, but taking the country over, they remain a menace to library morale. Statistics on library salaries and conditions have been numerous, but may we call attention to the admirable and latest survey just made by the Chicago library club of the 27 libraries in the Chicago library district, doubtless a typical one in this country. To quote and summarize: there are 109 unfilled library positions in this district. The proportion of salary expenditures to library incomes vary from 19 to 68 per cent, the average being 47 per cent. Three libraries report provision made for automatic salary increases within certain limits. Of the ten libraries connected with educational institutions, only three of the nine replying, report salaries equal to those of faculty members. One librarian, a library school graduate with over ten years' experi-

ence, who works eight to nine hours a day, receives less than the lowest paid stenographer in the college office. In the industrial and commercial world, the regular rate for overtime work is 150 per cent of that paid for work within hours. Only one library in Chicago and vicinity pays this rate and then for holidays only. Salary increases have varied from 10 to 100 per cent, while the cost of living in Chicago has advanced 94 per cent. Only two libraries reduce working hours in summer from the winter schedule. Six libraries report a conscious effort made to vary work and relieve fatigue and monotony. A Sabbatical year is unheard of. Sick leave is general. Four libraries have staff organizations. Only one-third of the libraries report any attempt to provide lockers, rest and lunch rooms for their employees. Only 8 of the 27 libraries report that individual soap and towels are provided. Only three, all municipal libraries, provide employees' pension systems or retiring allowances. These conditions as set forth in the Chicago survey doubtless are typical of the country.

Salary raises during the last year have advanced the minimum considerably, but I do not believe the salaries of the better educated, specially trained or experienced library employees show a proportionate increase. Ten or fifteen dollars a month's difference in salary does not sufficiently represent the usual difference in value between a college or university graduate with one or two years library school training, as compared to a high school graduate with six weeks training in a summer library school. The difference in minimum salaries paid in different libraries of the same type emphasizes the need of a stabilizing influence in this country. When we hear of a minimum salary of \$480 a year paid in one institution, and of a \$1,500 minimum proposed in another, we believe the American Library Association should lead the way in establishing some proposed market value for library work. No

market price can be placed on pronounced native talent or unusual personality for library work, but it can apply to the average library assistant on a basis of education, special training or experience. Some stabilizing influence and a fair market value must be brought forward, based on a dollar's purchasing power in decent, healthful living conditions and some recreational life. If this is not done, we may soon see one city depleted and another surfeited with library assistants, a condition detrimental to both.

Fortunately there are many compensations other than salary in library work, but an increasing number of library employees are unable longer to afford them. On a strictly money basis, considering the necessary education, special training or experience required, library work at present is not a paying investment. A year ago the National league of women workers called attention to the bad example we were setting, for not only were library workers underpaid, but this by comparison was preventing workers in other educational and social fields from obtaining what otherwise would be granted them. Our municipalities have not yet granted their library employees what the individuals comprising those municipalities expect and take for themselves.

The question of retiring allowances for library employees has been pertinent this last year and Mr Kaiser's recent presentation of this was excellent. Those of you who have seriously considered this question, quickly realized that its appearance of simplicity was deceptive. If you are not so convinced, examine Mr Lewis Meriam's authoritative book, "Principles governing the retirement of public employees," and realize that this subject as applied to library employees, should receive the best thought of this association. The question is too complicated for a discussion now, except to say, that it too, greatly affects the morale of library workers. The usual two

sides of a question are evident, in this case the employer and employee.

On the one hand is the library worker whose morale cannot but be affected, when her community demands some education and many personal qualifications of her, and while she serves by helping it to see and think clearly, it pays in return a salary barely sufficient for her to live as the community expects, not to mention its insufficiency to afford protection against the accidents of life. No responsible library worker can long give her best spirit and enthusiasm in her work, with the spectre of unprotected old age ever peering at her from the future.

On the other hand what are the claims of the library board and the city or state? To paraphrase Meriam, some objects which the library's governing board will obtain thru retiring allowances include: The elimination from its active force of those who have lost their efficiency because of advancing years or too long service; elimination of those who have lost efficiency thru accident or disease; the retention in the service of the best of its present employees, many of whom without such a system, will resign to work elsewhere; the attraction to library work, because of the protection offered, of a higher grade of service; the general improvement of morale on the staff by eliminating the inadequate workers and so removing stagnation by opening advanced positions to the ambitious ones.

But, you may say, this is the work of individual libraries, what has the A. L. A. to do with all this? This is true, but as the representative organization of library work and workers in this country, the A. L. A. should take the initiative, define the principles and then drive them home. The great defect in the past has been the inability of this association to transform its convictions into actualities, and this has resulted largely from the lack of acquaintance and relationship between the A. L. A. and the library trustees of the country.

But it seems to me the greatest

present service the A. L. A. can do for library workers and for itself, is to sponsor and direct the spirit of organization which exists today among our people. The desire to organize is everywhere rife, and library employees have responded by joining staff associations, labor unions and the Library workers association.

The A. L. A. should recognize this spirit immediately and officially, and without distinguishing between the departmental head or junior assistant, the specially trained or the untrained men or women, organize these employees into groups or chapters and then assist in directing their activities.

I believe the American Library Association should define the proper and improper activities of these groups, issue charters for their organization, and then sponsor and support them in the activities which the A. L. A. itself believes are right. In return, membership in these local chapters should require also membership in the American Library Association itself. Chapters could be organized in the larger libraries, while those in smaller cities and towns could be grouped together into one chapter. Provision should be made to take over as chapters those existing library clubs and staff associations as wish the support and united strength which such an organization will give.

Some of our members in eastern public and western university libraries have affiliated themselves with the American federation of labor. The proposal that the American Library Association organize its workers under its own direction, is not submitted as a weapon against those affiliated with the Federation, nor should it be used as such. It is proposed for those who believe it preferable and logical for library workers to associate themselves with head rather than with hand workers, under an organization which stands not only for wages and hours of labor, but for many other right conditions for a better quantity and quality of work. Moreover, the American Library Association not only stands for

rights, but it also stands for duties to be performed, service rendered, and for a continuation of the high standards in library work for which it has striven unremittingly for 44 long years.

This plan of organization has occurred to more than one member of the A. L. A. It suggested itself to Mr Bostwick over a year ago, who with other members of this association, believes it wise, workable and highly important.

Two outstanding questions immediately present themselves in such a plan, that of "collective bargaining," and the means of enforcing conclusions reached by groups of library workers and backed by the American Library Association.

Collective bargaining is a fairly new term for what has been applying all about us for many years, teachers, preachers and librarians only, seemingly being exempt from its workings. It applies to libraries every day. When the site for a new library building is purchased, the fee paid the real estate dealer, is that previously decided on for him by the real estate exchange. When the architect for the building is engaged, his services will be paid for on the basis set by the American institute of architects. When the books are bought, the discounts allowed are those mutually agreeable to the publishers. When the heat is turned on, we pay the library engineer the wages decided on by the Engineers' union. Should the building get afire, we receive the insurance proportioned to the loss as decided on by the Fire underwriters' association.

All this is collective bargaining and it is also every day business. Being somewhat inexperienced in business, we librarians may regard it as an ethical question as well. As such, collective bargaining has recently been favorably reported on by the Federal council of the churches of Christ in America, the Northern Baptist convention of last year, the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States, and the National

Catholic war council, as contained in the Bishop's declaration on Social reconstruction.

As to enforcing the conclusions and recommendations made by the library groups and the American Library Association itself, I do not believe the weapon frequently used to enforce the demands of the hod-carriers or bricklayers union is necessary or desirable in library work. Public sentiment and laws more powerful than written ones, prohibit its use by the public's employees. I believe our people by overwhelming action would refuse such a weapon if proffered. Immeasurably more would be lost than gained for them if it were ever touched. If the American Library Association with its members grouped into local chapters, will stabilize and maintain fair values for library work in this country, I believe nothing more will be necessary to secure salaries and working conditions which are just. We have an example in the American institute of architects, of what such a position means, for when that organization assumed its present position, all discussion regarding architects' fees ceased. Moreover, our library trustees are not profiteers, selling our labor for personal gains. They are high-minded, devoted citizens

in our communities, giving their time and service to a public work in which they believe. They are our best friends, personal and professional, and I do not believe there is a library board in the land today, which fails to provide what is due its library employees, unless this be thru ignorance which the A. L. A. must remove, or from general municipal conditions, for which the library board is not responsible.

For 44 years the American Library Association has stood as our exponent of library standards. It has been largely responsible for much of the best in library work today. Directly or indirectly it has assisted every library worker, whether a member of the association or not. The association has reached a place where this assistance given must be reciprocated by every library worker. A French visitor to this country once remarked that American organizations chiefly represented the aggregate weaknesses of their members. The American Library Association must represent the combined strength of its members, and with this strength there must be the confidence, loyalty and whole-hearted support of every member, so that the A. L. A. may secure an influence in this country more commensurate with its possibilities and potentialities.

What Is an Illustrated Book?

Dr Frank Weitenkamp, chief, Art and print department, New York public library

An illustration must either elucidate the text or adorn the type page. It may do both; sometimes it does neither. The presence of pictures in a book does not necessarily mean that they are illustrations in the sense of having a planned part in the design of the page. A handbook of the locomotive, a work on French history, a history of painting, may be copiously illustrated with cuts which are pictorial documents but have no designed relation with the type. As A. W. Pollard says: "A book may be very profusely

and even very judiciously illustrated, without being much the better for it decoratively." What is in mind here is that harmony in the make-up of a book that produces a well considered entity, in which all the parts act together. The outstanding landmarks in the history of book-illustration are generally of this character. And their illustrations are generally in line, as is the type-page. Note also that the lines of typography are the product of a relief process. And the same again is true of the wood-engraving, where the

surface of the block has been cut away around the lines of the design so as to throw the latter into relief for inking and printing. The result is that type and illustrations can be printed in one operation. That's a good and sufficient reason—one of business economy—why wood engraving, from the very beginning of printed illustrated books to recent times, when the photomechanical processes entered on their reign, remained the medium par excellence for book illustration.

The early printers formulated in practice fundamental principles of page arrangement apparent when the book is opened, showing the effect of two opposite pages: size of type, spacing, relative size of margins at top and bottom, sides and centre. In that we have not surpassed them. But one must not get the idea that all the old work is good, or that it is good to copy it. We are living in our time, with its ideas and ideals which need expression, but in expressing ourselves, we have the lessons of the past to lead us.

After such books as the *Breydenbach* of 1486 (remarkably modern in spirit) and the *Nuremberg Chronicle* (1493) came Dürer's marginal drawings for Emperor Maximilian's prayer book (in which was poured forth a wealth of technical knowledge, of playful imagination and humor) and Holbein's Bible pictures and the *Dance of Death*. Holbein absolutely understood the possibilities of his medium—wood-cutting—and its limits. There are no wasted lines in his work and no unnecessary cross-hatching to lay a burden on the shoulders of the wood-cutter (who in such a case must chip out all the white spaces between intersecting lines). With unity of purpose he achieved directness of result.

The intention of the German work was character and instruction, that of the Italian, grace and decoration. The latter becomes evident when you see the famous *Hypnerotomachia* (Venice, 1499). This is a wonderful example of the harmony between type and illustration which characterizes also a number of

other early Italian books. Here, as in Germany, the sixteenth century in time brought decadence. So it did in France, where the books of hours form an intriguingly interesting phase in the development of book-illustration. These productions of Verard and others, in which one cannot help seeing certain influence of the old illuminated manuscripts, had their finest flowering in the years around the turn of the century.

Wood-engraving lost its hold for a time. Line-engraving had its day, particularly in the eighteenth century in France. But line-engraving on copper is an intaglio process, which means that the lines of the design are cut into and below the surface of the copper. The printing must be done on a different press from that used by the printer of the text. That means added expense. The work is in line and to that extent at least, if you please, lines up harmoniously with the type. Furthermore, these line engravings had a distinction all their own, and they reflected the brilliancy and gayety of French life and art with a compelling grace and charm.

Wood-engraving came back toward the end of the eighteenth century, Thomas Bewick introduced radical changes into the technique of wood-engraving. Formerly this had been a facsimile art, the artist drawing his design on the block in lines around which the engraver carefully cut so as to throw them into relief. Bewick made it an art that could produce tones, so that it became possible for the artist to brush his drawings, the masses and tones being translated by the engraver into lines of his own choosing.

The great activity that ensued embraced a wide variety of national and individual expression. The working together of illustrator and printer is not a matter of wearisomely frequent occurrence. If William Morris' achievements in this field are brought up, there may be made the proper objection that he was archaic, that every age has its dignity and its characteristic worthy of expression, that one should live in one's time and not copy the past slavishly. But the fact re-

mains that in a time of antimacassars and cat-tails in vases and rugs with pictures of nice little girls or newfoundland dogs, he preached of the book harmonious in all its parts. This book of the "uniform impression," which Sattler, Will Bradley, B. G. Goodhue, T. M. Cleland, E. B. Edwards, and others have produced in a modern spirit, often embraces in its plan not only type and illustrations, but end-papers and cover.

Today our illustrators are mainly painters who work with the brush and whose canvases are reduced to half-tones of the proper size. This possibility of working without restrictions of engraved

block has brought more than one artist of power into the field of illustrating who might not otherwise have entered it. But it has not brought the artist into contact with the printer; quite the contrary. Perhaps it's too much to expect to have everything. However, even books published in the ordinary run of trade, such as Mrs Charles MacNeagh's "Fountains of Papal Rome," illustrated with wood cuts by Rudolph Ruzicka, and the "Journeys to Bagdad," by Charles S. Brooks, with wood cuts by A. Allen Lewis, show that the principles referred to in the present notes have not entirely fallen out of practice.

Lay of a Lone Librarian

Ten years ago, so splendid and fine
Our library opened promptly at nine.
We hoped to give service—our vision was
great;
But the years have brought changes, which
I now will relate.

Of the Board of Trustees, whose number
is seven,
Three remain, three are gone and one is
in heaven.
While janitors have been as many as six,
At present these workers (?) are more
nearly "nix."

The original staff consisted of five,
Librarian, three assistants and student—all
live.
But when the war came and salaries were
more,
One left to do "War work" and that made
us four.

Several students came in for work and
small fee,
But the last left in August, since then we
are three.
That number for service is really too few,
But now one is leaving and that will make
two.

The remaining assistant has announced she
is done
By the first of July, so that will leave one.
One librarian will stay, until she is fired,
But hopes that others may quickly be hired.

For Carnegie's gift—the community's needs,
Require we lend books to every person who
reads.
But what is fine building, with volumes
galore
Unless there's a staff to dispense the rich
store?

The increased budget will cover present out-
lay,
And we hope to realize our vision some
day.
But whatever the outlook—be it dark, or
more bright,
We will give of our best from morning to
night.

My Library Creed

I believe that the public library is the
greatest all-round educational institu-
tion of the day: therefore

I believe that a library is for all peo-
ple, of all ages, and that its collections
should be made convenient, attractive
and helpful—ready for use and open
to the public every day in the year.

I believe that whole-souled service is
due the community;—and no less due
to the library staff individually in the
interest of its welfare and good work.

I believe that the public library
should be the "voice of the govern-
ment" to the people of the nation, and
that governmental publications should
be made available for use in the daily
lives of old and young.

I believe in the opportunity and re-
sponsibility of the librarian to bring
about closer and more loyal relations
between the citizens of the community
and the national, state and city gov-
ernments; and—

That on his shoulders rests in large
measure the development of a high
standard of citizenship.—J. M. W.

How Can the Beneficence of Libraries Be More Successfully Directed Toward their Assistants?

Lora Rich, Chief assistant, Public library, Chicago

Here and there thruout the commercial and industrial world there is springing up a new attitude toward the worker. Somewhat, doubtless, from altruistic motives, more, perhaps, because it is good business, the more progressive industrial leaders are coming to realize that it is a short-sighted policy to regard the worker merely as a means to an end. More and more, his general well-being and development are recognized as ends in themselves, even irrespective of the enriched contribution which they may mean to his work.

That librarians are to be among the first to approve this principle is evident from the tone and spirit of the present conference. And it is especially appropriate that a group whose work is directed toward the cultural and educational development of the community should recognize the necessity of building their own organizations along lines that will admit of the highest educational and cultural development of that part of the community that is carrying on that work.

One of the finest things that life has to offer is a congenial work, one that demands but does not overtax the worker's best effort, that discovers and develops his latent possibilities, that leads not only to a constant growth in ability and enlarged opportunities to satisfy that growth, but to an ever deepening and broadening of his cultural life as well, a work, finally, that justifies itself by the ideal of its ultimate aim. That all this is inherent in library work many of those who have spent their lives in it can testify. How can it be more generally brought out and emphasized? How can its full beneficence be directed more successfully toward every library worker?

The fundamental necessity, obviously, is that every administrator, every director, librarian, department head, ev-

eryone who controls the work of another appreciate to the full his responsibility in this direction. Given the spirit and intention the practical working out is assured. It is no easy task. There is so much work to do. And it requires patience and understanding and endless enthusiasm to analyze and train and continually stimulate others. There is a constant temptation to engross oneself in the performance of the work itself allowing the more aggressive and patently efficient workers to advance where and when they can by their own efforts while the others remain at trivial and mechanical tasks. And no one can measure the ability and spirit and enthusiasm wasted in this way, the individual development thwarted, and the ultimate loss to the work itself.

The first responsibility of the administrator to the worker is the care that he be assigned to the work to which he is best adapted, both for the reason that this will be the work from which he will receive most pleasure and satisfaction and the work in which he will go farthest and contribute most. Business experts are attempting to avoid much of the expenditure and loss of efficiency heretofore involved in labor turnover by a more careful placing of employees. Books have been written on the subject and elaborate tests devised for measuring individual abilities, achievements and aptitudes. How far are these applicable to library work? The American Library Association has already taken up this question and concluded that further analysis of the demands of different types of library work will be necessary before such psychological tests can be of practical value. Library workers would, I think, regret the actual substitution of any mechanical methods for the more human ones growing out of close personal contact between the worker and

a sympathetic head, as this contact, so much closer, often, than is possible in the larger business world, is one of the attractions of library work. Still time and experiment will doubtless show ways in which scientific tests may at least supplement the present practical ones and in the meantime we shall do well to develop the practical methods.

One of the most important of these is the training class period in which the opportunity is offered the girl entering the library to try as many branches of the work as possible and to discover those she likes best and for which she shows special aptitude. For this reason it is especially necessary that all those in charge of her practice work coöperate to make it something more than a mere convenience. At Chicago, in order to encourage them to observe and compare different types of work, the girls are asked at the end of their training to tell what work they prefer, and why, and in assigning them to positions, these preferences are followed as closely as consistent with the exigencies of the work and the reports made thruout the course by those for whom they have worked.

Often, of course, the assignment when once made can be bettered; and toward this end there must be a close coöperation of department heads and a willingness to transfer an employee whenever such a readjustment may mean for him a more congenial work or a greater opportunity.

When an employee has been definitely assigned, what further steps can be taken to make his work mean most to him? How can it be made truly educative? How can it best satisfy what Helen Marot in her beautiful book has called the "creative impulse"? The ways are endless and individual. There will be time here to touch upon the principles only and to cite a few suggestive illustrations.

In spite of the fineness of the ideal toward which library work is directed, it is impossible to deny that much of the work necessary to its accomplish-

ment is trivial and monotonous. This is inevitable. The trivial and monotonous work must be done. But can it not be mitigated? To the head who maps out the larger policies the ideal is near; the significance of his work always more or less apparent. But the girl whose chief task is filing cards in a library might often as well be filing cards, usually, unfortunately, for a higher salary, in any business house.

If library work is to retain an individuality of its own, every possible means must be taken to keep every library worker in touch with the larger ends of his work, to make him realize the significance of his part, its relation to the rest, and the possibilities of its development. In the library I know best—and I shall have to cite that library from time to time, not because I do not realize that other libraries are doing the same or even more important things along the same lines, but because it is the only library I know intimately enough to draw upon for illustrations—the department of branches has devised a system of branch staff meetings to meet this need. Each week a group of branch workers meets at the Main Building—one week the branch librarians, another the seniors, and another the junior assistants. The girls assist at preparing the programs and suggest subjects connected with their work which they wish discussed. The discussions are entirely in their hands. Often the librarian and the chief of the department of branches take them into their confidence in regard to policies in connection with which they can use their coöperation. The meetings have been of especial value among the younger members of the staff—a group too apt to be neglected. Since their work must necessarily be more limited and uninteresting than that of those in the advanced grades there is the more need with them for sympathetic supervision and for ready recognition of any original contribution. The scope of such meetings might well be enlarged to include the sending of

visitors to near-by libraries and the making of inter-library reports.

Such slight means as the distribution of library periodicals and the keeping of bulletin boards calling the attention of the assistant to what is happening in other libraries and in the library world at large help to arouse and keep alive his interest. The same purpose, of course, is served to a greater degree, by sending delegates to local and national conferences—and preferably not only the workers of highest rank—and to conferences of allied activities. The greater the number of workers and classes of workers participating in such activities the better for the workers and for the library.

As for the work itself the greatest present danger, especially in the larger institutions, is that much of it may become too mechanical and monotonous. Library work shares inevitably the modern business tendency toward specialization. But one of the blessed things about library work is that we can still bow to other ideals than business ideals. We can appropriate just as much of business efficiency methods as shall save all unnecessary drudgery and conserve human effort; but let us not fail to realize that when such methods are carried to the point where they neglect the human factor for the sake of the volume of work turned out, they are defeating their own ends and are inconsistent with the ideals for which library work stands.

It may mean a greater output to keep a girl filing cards all day until she acquires a speed impossible to the occasional filer but as a general rule it does not mean the greatest possible development of the girl in question. Moreover, the girl who is taught what she is filing and is allowed to do related work until she has a better grasp on the work as a whole will at the end of a year's time be worth twice as much as the efficient filer. If the output has suffered somewhat it has suffered in a good cause.

A larger application of the same principle would point to the value of assigning workers to work in various departments. Not only, for example, does the cataloger profit by leaving her quiet desk for a bustling hour in the circulation department but her cataloging is apt to gain a more practical twist from her contact with the point of view of the catalog user.

Library work is based on faith in books and what they may mean to the material and spiritual life of the community. The library which fails to foster this faith in its workers is failing in one of its greatest opportunities both to direct its beneficence toward its workers and to reach its full effectiveness in the community. No one can give what he has not. And no group of library workers without a realization from their own experience of what books may mean to the individual can have the imagination and spirit to make them mean the utmost to the community at large.

Many of those in library work have entered it because of this love and appreciation. With little or no guidance they are capable of drawing from their daily contact with books the best they have to offer. This is especially true of the fortunate ones whose connection with books and their contents is closest. For some of us it would be no exaggeration to say that we have received from our library work more real education than we received in school and college. But there are many of the younger workers who without some direction may miss the essence of library work entirely. I see no reason why the library should not offer to these what it advertises to offer the community—a continuation school. (For those for whom the training class is impossible or for those who have finished the training class the library may well have classes on literary subjects. At Chicago we have tried two with unexpected success. The circulation department devotes weekly meetings held outside library hours to the

discussion of groups of books, everyone in the department from the chief to the youngest assistant taking part. The past winter, too, at the request of the girls themselves, a series of lectures on the progress of the English novel grew out of the training class course in book selection. The interest shown by the junior girls to whom the class was open was surprising altho it was held outside of working hours and attendance was in no way required.

The librarian and department head may often do more than they realize by personal advice and encouragement and by allowing time for attending lectures and courses outside the library.

If I emphasize this morning the educational development of the library assistant it is not because I wish to ignore the importance of improving the conditions that make for her material and physical well-being or to offer any substitute for such an improvement. Such matters as an adequate salary, reasonable hours of work, provision for rest and recreation, fair vacation periods, sick leaves, and leaves of absence and the establishment of a pension system are vital questions that might well fall within the scope of my subject. But any effective discussion of these must be based upon material which can not be made available except by some such a nation-wide survey as that projected by the enlarged program and an attempt at the co-ordination and standardization of working conditions as suggested in the President's report. In the meantime there is one phase of the workers' welfare capable of immediate improvement and development in every library irrespective of size or money appropriation.

To the same end it is worth while to have current books and reviews read by as many of the members of the staff as possible. At Chicago where we are fortunate enough to have the *Booklist* books to draw upon and a contract with a firm that allows us books for

reviewing purposes we try to have our book selection participated in by the entire staff. Altho much of the work by the younger members demands revision the system tends more and more to justify itself not only because of the more general dissemination of the knowledge of new books thruout the whole system but because of the widened interest and increased enthusiasm of a growing group of workers, as well.

These methods, simple in themselves, I have mentioned because they are attempts to arrange the work from the viewpoint of the worker. It would take a broad experience and a large vision to answer fully the question posed me in my title. It will be answered more and more fully during the next few years in library work as well as in business and industry, for we are all coming to realize that since so large a part of the world is made up of workers and so much of their time is spent in work, few questions are more important than the devising of conditions under which that work may be freed as far as possible from drudgery and become for every worker a real experience.

Addendum to Cost of Binding*

1920 prices as far as available to add to report of increasing cost of binding.

Buckram, per yard.....	.77 to .85
Boards, per ton.....	\$1.20
Gold leaf	
Muslin, per yard.....	.22
White 2"28
Thread (Hayes)	

	Cleveland,	
	Ohio April 1, 1920	To be in effect Sept. 1, 1920
Labor. Unionwage		
Finishers, Forwarders..	\$38.50	\$42.00
Women		
Table work (sewing, etc.)	20.00	21.50
Machine work	22.50	24.00

*See P. L. 25: 309-310.

In the Letter Box

**The Why and Wherefores of the
L. W. A. and the A. L. A.****Is there room for both?**

The American Library Association was formed in 1876 for "the promotion of library interests, the interchange of experience and opinion, the obtaining of larger results from library labor and expenditure and the advancement of the profession of librarianship." That it has tried to do all this is evident by the pages of discussion on libraries and education, different types of libraries for different kinds of communities, library administration, library architecture and other aspects of the problems that directly affect the relation of the library to the place in which it is. So wide a range of subjects is provided that the association's attention has centered on that side of the work and away from the more direct and intimate problems that affect the life of individual members. Because the "professional" aspect required so much time and thought, the A. L. A. could not make a practice of finding out what it could do for those who joined. Where so much in the larger professional aspect is waiting to be done, such a course was and still is the logical one to follow.

In the meantime, tho, another problem, growing bigger every day, has appeared within the ranks of the profession. That is the employment question, one not unique with the library world put particularly pressing and not definitely faced. There is on one hand the growing stream of people leaving the work because they cannot live satisfactorily on the salaries they receive in it. Again, there are others staying in libraries at inadequate salaries because they know that work and don't want to begin again. They have not realized that they could use their knowledge in another library—at a better salary. Many of them do not know how to go about "making a change." The A. L. A. has never volunteered to

help them personally. They feel it is an association for general problems, not for this, that concerns them as individuals. Yet they share in the growing restlessness and uneasiness. That restlessness has now found a means of expression and perhaps a cure, in the organization of the Library workers association.

This organization, a coöperative one, has for its only problem the employment question, and exists solely for the service of its members and to aid in the solution of that problem as it affects each one, both individual and institutional. Because it can so limit its attention it has promise of effective action. The Library workers association does not propose to discuss general library problems. Those it very properly leaves to the older association which, since 1876, has handled them, and on the whole satisfactorily. It follows with interest the deliberations of that body and urges its members, not already in the A. L. A., to join it. It is in that association questions of general library policy should be discussed and thru it, necessary action should be taken. The object of the Library workers association is to deal with the employment phase of the situation alone.

It has been said the A. L. A. should handle that feature of the work also. But is that true? That it is not necessarily an essential function of the association has been clearly shown by the intensely minor part given it heretofore in the A. L. A.'s activities. Had it been a vital part, something else would have gone by the board and this done, no matter how limited the funds.

After all is it not advisable that the A. L. A. continue to develop the broad policies of library work, endorsing and coöperating with the Library workers association in its field but leaving the concrete action and handling of the problem it has chosen, to that association? The A. L. A. may then proceed

unhampered with its own more general activities.

Is not then, the line of cleavage the proof of room for both associations? The L. W. A. may apply its whole attention and energy to the employment problem in all its phases as the A. L. A. cannot afford to do. Since that feature so closely affects the majority of its members, they will have more than the usual share of enthusiasm for the development of the association. That gives hope of an ultimate solution of the employment problem. Perhaps, then, the work of the two associations can be carried on satisfactorily apart, with sympathetic coöperation but independent action. That outlook has possibilities. Is there then room for both?

M. C. MANLY.

Public library, Newark, N. J.

* * * * *

The correspondence heretofore is definite enough in statement to make plain the situation, but the editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES knows out of a long period of experience and observation some things probably of library service not written in the books. It is not strictly true to say that the A. L. A. has not made a practice of finding out what it could do for its members. Much might be said on this, but restricting the discussion to the mere matter of employment, it may be said that this was one of the very first things to which the A. L. A. in 1876 did give its attention.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the A. L. A. has always had more or less to do with finding positions, exchanging workers and in various ways acting as a sort of clearing house, tho it must be confessed, with varying degree of activity, which it must also be confessed, has been weak, because library members did not demand and provide that it should be stronger.

There have been librarians who have complained that the A. L. A. meetings were labor markets where assistants and some librarians made it a practice to meet at library expense for the pur-

pose of personally judging the mutual desirability of making changes. Just now when the A. L. A. bears promise of greater activity in this line than before, one may question the wisdom of two bodies working on the same thing, but one has no right to condemn either.

The purpose of the new body as outlined in the letter above eliminates many things that brought on the discussion relative to the propriety of the organization in the first place. If it is to be a purely commercial venture for which nobody except those specially concerned are to be responsible, no one has a right to do more than wish it well, except to say in that event that the title is a little misleading and to add that there is hardly so great a handicap in a business venture as a misnomer.—*Editor of P. L.*

* * * * *

Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

You ask me to tell how far in recent years, the A. L. A. has endeavored to serve as a library employment agency. Ever since the establishment of headquarters the office has been very greatly interested in this subject and has done all that it could to help in this direction. During the past five or six years I should say that approximately fifty or sixty positions a year have been filled with the assistance of the A. L. A. office. This, of course, is a small number and if funds for the enlargement of this activity had been available a much larger result would have been attained. In addition, the office has answered frequent letters inquiring what kind of person we would recommend for a certain position and asked to make recommendations which, because of lack of available material, it was unable to make.

The keen interest of the A. L. A. in this subject is shown in the fact that from the first the plans for the Enlarged Program provided for an employment bureau with a competent person giving full time to this work. I sincerely hope this plan can become

effective in the Enlarged Program because, to my way of thinking, the A. L. A. is in a much more advantageous position to serve in this capacity than any other organization or any outside commercial agency. It knows the librarians; it knows the libraries; it can better than any one else keep in touch with library workers and with the library schools and learn of vacant positions. It has a prestige and if it can only get the funds it can more quickly and advantageously than any other agency build an organization for carrying on this work.

Yours sincerely,

GEO. B. UTLEY.

The Newberry library, Chicago.

For Free Distribution

The Manufacturers Aircraft Association library regularly receives 22 aeronautical periodicals, English, French and Italian. An annotated list of the more important articles is stenciled weekly and is sent to all who are interested. As only two of these periodicals are included in the regular indexes, this service will prove of great value to those interested in the subject. The Manufacturers Aircraft Association is prepared to send this bulletin to anyone interested and requests that names and addresses be sent to its office, 501 Fifth avenue, New York City.

* * * * *

University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, June 7, 1920.

Editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

The Curtis collection of Franklin imprints, recently presented to this institution by the Curtis Publishing Company, contains a more or less complete file of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* during the years 1737 to 1806. In this file are many duplicates. We would be greatly interested to hear from librarians or dealers who have issues of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* which they would be willing either to sell or exchange.

Very truly,

ASA DON DICKINSON,
Librarian.

Concerning Chicago Survey

A committee of the Chicago library club has been busily engaged in a survey of library conditions in Chicago and suburbs which they expect to complete early in the fall. The report of the work of the committee would comprise a pamphlet of about 125 pages, including tables and charts.

To comply with requests already received for copies of the complete report, it will be reprinted. (Provided enough advance subscriptions are received to cover part of the expense of the publication.) The price will be \$1 a copy. The edition will be limited to orders received prior to September 1. Address communications, Chicago survey committee, 78 East Washington street.

International Amity

Mary N. Chase, secretary for the Promotion of international amity, Proctor academy, Andover, New Hampshire, is anxious to secure a list of books, suitable for the promotion of internationalism in children's departments of libraries. Thru the generosity of the Carnegie Endowment, she has been able to establish international alcoves in 79 libraries, in 11 countries. These books are for mature people none of them suitable for children. Thru the international correspondence of her department she is in a position to assist in a movement of this kind for children's departments in public libraries. Miss Chase will be grateful for any information particularly regarding suitable books for children.

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Monthly—Except August
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M. E. Ahern, Editor

6 No. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

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Contributions for current numbers of PUBLIC LIBRARIES should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

The New President of the A. L. A.

THE American Library Association has honored itself by the election of Miss Alice S. Tyler for its president. Her election comes at an opportune time, in the creation of new visions of work in library service. Miss Tyler's experience has partaken of every side of library endeavor and her natural endowment of good judgment will be of much value in weighing the elements which make up the present day problems of the A. L. A., many of which are very perplexing.

Miss Tyler began her library service in the Public library of Decatur, Illinois. In 1894, she attended the library school of Illinois at Armour institute, Chicago, and in 1895 she joined the staff of the Cleveland public library as

head cataloger. In the fall of 1900, she became secretary of the Iowa library commission and served that state so well that it easily became a model library community. For 14 years, Miss Tyler occupied a place in the front rank of all civic, educational and social progress in Iowa, and when she was called to the directorship of the library school at Western Reserve university—she left Iowa well-beloved of its citizens. Every degree of ability and merit has come under her direction and in every situation she has acquitted herself with credit and with benefit to others.

Miss Tyler is the third woman to be elected president of the A. L. A. and she enters her duties with the respect and friendly attitude of all library workers.

Mutual Obligations

ANY satisfactory significant fact is the increasing disposition on the part of chief librarians to allow time to such members of their staff as are desirous of improving themselves, for the sake of improving their library service. An

increasing number of library assistants are being given permission to attend library courses at the regular library schools, in colleges, and in cases of the smaller libraries, permission to attend summer schools.

This opportunity is accompanied by

liberality of varying degrees. For instance, some libraries in Canada allow their assistants to attend library classes and schools, preserving their positions until their return, and in some cases allowing their salaries for the time they spend in study. Detroit and some other libraries allow their assistants to attend classes outside the library in cultural and professional subjects on library time. Many libraries allow their assistants to attend library school for a year or even two years on leave of absence.

This is always done with the understanding expressed, or otherwise, that the student will return to the library when the term of study closes. There are but few cases on record where this arrangement has been violated by one or the other party in the agreement. It is to be regretted that sometimes the assistant has a weakened sense of eth-

ics in the matter and accepts what seems to be a more desirable position, forgetting the obligation to the institution that made it possible to prepare for a better position. Still more seldom institutions repudiate the arrangement. When the latter does so, the action seems more deplorable, but except for the ethics concerned, it avails little disadvantage as the demand for trained people largely exceeds the supply, but an institution is somehow regarded as having a more rigid course of ethics than an individual. It is a matter for congratulation that so few librarians are willing to accept another worker in place of one expecting to return.

On a definitely understood ethical basis, the arrangement is a good one and in the present shortage in library service of trained workers, the plan of allowing good assistants to attend library schools is a commendable one.

Duplication of Libraries

THE New York state department of education has printed the suggestive outline prepared by a committee of the Library department of the N. E. A. relating to the reorganization of that department.

The general tenor of the recommendations is good but the insistence on school libraries as school equipment is rather over-emphasized. The school should teach the use and value of books but the supplying and caring for the books is not properly school activity. This suggestion coming from New York state is remarkable because New York state, as perhaps no other state, early had an expensive experience of having a series of school libraries provided by public taxation under direction of school authorities.

Many thousands of dollars were spent trying to establish such libraries without any permanent results. It might be well to consider the advisability of close coöperation with public library service for school use, rather than to build up a duplicate line of effort, supported by public taxation.

Second, the demand for greater attention to the training of students in normal schools, so they will be able to direct the reading of the pupils as effectively as they do school work, is commendable.

Third, school library service in no place has made any greater progress than the intelligent sympathy of the principals and superintendents allows. Therefore, would it not be well to consider holding the annual meeting of the

library department at the same time and place of the annual meeting of the superintendents of the N. E. A., instead of having it lost in the large circles of the annual meeting of the N. E.

A? If the proposal to have the advisory committee hold a meeting at the same time and place as the department of superintendents is carried out it may supply all needed connection.

A New Line on Organization

A NEW feature of library activity containing great promise of helpfulness and the right sort of publicity is to be found in the recently organized Library league, started by the members of the staff of the Public library of Louisville, Kentucky. The object of the League is to keep the library's needs and purposes before the public, general and special, the whole year round, with a view to keeping the library and its needs of appropriation in the minds of the people whom it serves, to increase interest in its use, in its upkeep and in a living wage for the library staff.

Miss Jennie M. Flexner, who by her zeal and high idealism in her work is taking a front rank among the library workers of the country, has been made

president of this organization. She has outlined a plan for creating public sentiment by means of a campaign of education that will make the public understand the definite and pressing need of increased appropriations. It is hoped to make valuable connections with the city council, with the business organizations of the town, with the educational elements and with all civic bodies and organizations for the purpose of making Louisville grow in reality, in idealism and consequently in prosperity and happiness.

The plan has much to recommend it and with the optimistic earnestness of Miss Flexner to guide it, great good may be expected from it. At least the friends of library service will wish it the greatest success.

Sources of Inspiration

THE well-worn saying, The librarian who reads is lost, has long been restated as, The librarian who does not read is dead. Time is a necessary element in the process, however. What is an aid to a desire to know on the part of the library worker?

Most well organized large libraries have staff meetings where one or another interest is brought before the library workers. The report of the Lincoln library of Springfield, Illinois, records addresses made at staff meetings that must certainly make the library service more intelligent and, therefore, more delightful both to the staff itself and to those who use the library. The list is as follows:

Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, The business side of poetry writing; Ernest A. Wreidt, The Smith-Hughes bill; Alfred S. Harkness, The art of etching; J. G. Kepplinger, The history of watches and clocks; Cora Cole Humphrey, Canteen work in France; Frank Walter Allen, Psychology of the reading public; Prof Paul S. Kingsbury, Curriculum of the Springfield high school; R. C. Buley, Community civics; Langdon Robinson, Cambridge university.

One can imagine an added joy in one's labor in dealing with printed material on any of the subjects on which one had heard an expert speak.

A Danish Librarian of Mark

The editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES has received a letter from that highly esteemed librarian and kindly friend of many American librarians, Dr Andreas Sch. Steenberg, for many years the moving spirit of library work in Denmark. It will be sad news to his friends in the library circles of America, as well as elsewhere, to hear that Dr Steenberg has been quite ill for over a year from the effect of overwork. Because of this, he was compelled to resign the chairmanship of the State library commission of Denmark in April last.

He speaks with satisfaction of having secured before his resignation a good library law, the first in Scandinavia, of which he promises to speak more fully at another time.

Relieved from the stress of the important work which he has carried heretofore, Dr Steenberg hopes as he grows stronger, to make useful his experience and knowledge, gained thru many years of service in an advisory capacity for his beloved Denmark, and to this end, he wishes to renew the library connections which his many years of international association afforded him and he will be glad to hear from any librarians who are sufficiently interested to communicate with him.

The fine spirit, both social and professional which Dr Steenberg has displayed towards those who have met him both at home and abroad, endears him to every heart and his many friends, and this means all who have known him, will wish him still many years of rest and opportunity in which to enjoy the pleasant remembrances of his work with and for libraries and a long continued exchange of greetings with the fellow-workers of his day.

Dr Steenberg may be addressed as follows: Prof A. S. Steenberg, 2 Rolighedsvej, Charlottenlund, Denmark.

Censorship of Library Print

A recent letter from Miss Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa library commission, gives an account of a correspondence which she has had with the secretary of this promotional organization at work in that state, which in a rather preemptory way, directs that certain books which he did not approve—"these books preach the destruction of American ideals," be taken from the shelves of the libraries in Iowa.

Miss Robinson did not agree that these books were pernicious from her own knowledge of them, but before taking action requested the source of his information. After considerable correspondence the only authority which he would name was a "publisher of the country in whom we have the highest confidence." Miss Robinson rightly decided that this information was too indefinite to be of any value, nor could she see why a private association should take upon itself the power of acting as censor for the reading of the people of Iowa. In her judgment the library boards of the state are probably as intelligent and as well posted as to books and as patriotic as any other body in the state and can be relied upon to properly safeguard the reading of their community. Further, the censor failed to distinguish between propaganda and the statement of facts. He wished to refuse to the public the privilege of informing themselves on both sides of a question, thus exercising undue authority, as well as showing and encouraging great narrowness of mind. In order to refute an opinion, it is necessary to be informed as to what that opinion is. A book setting forth the principles of socialism need not necessarily be propaganda and a reader of it need not necessarily imbibe socialistic principles.

* * * * *

A recent letter from Mr D. Goddard, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, protests against the presence of *The Freeman*

in the reading rooms of public libraries. Mr Goddard has found evidence to him satisfactory of the purpose of the paper being to distribute German and Irish propaganda. An inquiry among a number of librarians of good standing does not seem to show agreement with Mr Goddard's opinion.

The public library has a special responsibility of its own. This matter of material should receive the personal attention of those guiding the library's affairs and here as elsewhere eternal vigilance is needed. So Mr Goddard is right to be on guard.

Library Progress

A recent circular relating to library service, sent out from Headquarters of the Northeastern Department by Major General Edwards thru Colonel F. E. Buchan, assistant chief of staff to the departments for distribution to various headquarters and staffs is as fine a presentation of definite library responsibility as could be sent out by any librarian, even in the day of Poole and Dewey.

Some statements from it show the trend of the communication.

A library to be of any value must be used; to be properly used, there must be ready access to its books and they must be easily available. The post library, should, therefore, be so organized that the men will be encouraged to avail themselves of its privileges and every reasonable facility should be afforded them and their families to draw books, for reading in their quarters.

"My library is my paradise from which no one has the power to expel me. All its fruits I may enjoy, not least those from the tree of knowledge." Nils Vogt to his daughter—*Folketoplysning*, March, 1920.

A report of the Carnegie endowment for International Peace by Dr Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia university, reports that \$100,000 has been allotted for the reconstruction of university library buildings in the devastated countries of Europe.

A. L. A. Convention, 1920

The Antlers' hotel, at Colorado Springs furnished a most suitable meeting place for the convention of 1920. The large auditorium, the many smaller rooms afforded ample meeting places for all sizes of gatherings. A little confusion arose about the rooms but the business side of things went smoothly.

Mayor Thomas of Colorado Springs welcomed a large and eager company of librarians at the opening of the first session on Wednesday afternoon, June 2. The usual amenities passed between Mayor Thomas and President Hadley and the latter then introduced Mrs Jarvis Richards, who gave a beautiful recital of the legends of the Pike's Peak region.

Mr F. C. Hicks, representative of the American association of law librarians, and law librarian of Columbia university gave an interesting address, "Modern Medusa," the poetical term being used to cover the bibliography of law subjects. He spoke appreciative words of Dr Billings and Dr Fletcher, for their splendid medical index, of Dr Poole, and Mr Fletcher for their general periodical index, and then gave the story and extent of the work of the American association of law librarians in attempting to prepare an index to things legal. To Mr Jones, a lawyer of Boston, to whose zeal and generosity the law association was indebted for much that had been done, he paid a glowing tribute. After the death of Mr Jones the association took up the work that he had started and Mr Hicks traced the effort down to today. He emphasized particularly the lack of appreciation of the work by the public in general, but particularly, on the part of public libraries. He pointed out that there is a legal side to nearly every question of interest or investigation. This index renders important aid to all investigations. Many are of general interest and should, therefore, receive the support of general libraries. Great men are writing on topics affected by action

of the courts in all fields of learning, and such an index as is proposed would be of incalculable value.

President Hadley's address on the A. L. A. and the Library worker struck a new note in the prominence it gave to the library assistants in the scheme of library things. (See p. 357.)

The second session was late in assembling and it was late in adjourning. The first address was by Mr John Riddington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, on the subject, "New needs and responsibilities." Mr Riddington pointed out in a semi-facetious fashion his wholly serious belief in the retrogression of human efforts since the war. He found the whole scheme of human affairs on a lower plane in recent months and while not altogether pessimistic regarding the final outlook, he left his audience wondering what was worth while.

Mr Dorsey W. Hyde, president of the Special Libraries association and librarian of Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, made a favorable impression on his audience by the crisp, concise plan of service which he outlined for business libraries and an expression of his belief that all library work was an entity in which various activities were valuable, according to the results they accomplished for those who needed library service.

Lieutenant Schoble of Washington, who was blinded in service, furnished an example of inspiration on the subject of library work for the blind. There was no hint of self-pity or repining in his story of how he himself, a young business man who had lost his sight in the service of his country, had returned to civil life with a whole new future in front of him, not less interesting, perhaps, nor scarcely less endurable when understood and taken advantage of. He gave concrete instances of how the unseeing, thru education furnished by the government were preparing themselves to live in "the new country" still keeping in touch with what they had left, thru the

means of books and at the same time learning the fields and avenues and resources of their present environment.

His special plea was for a catalog in raised type of the books for the blind and met with hearty approval from his audience.

At the close of the program a short reception was tendered by the Colorado library association, tho as the hour was late and the travelers tired, few lingered, and the exchange of greetings was not prolonged.

On Thursday morning, June 3, Mr W. N. C. Carlton, new chairman of the Enlarged Program, presented a few expository remarks concerning the report which had been printed and distributed before the meeting. Quite a considerable discussion followed, in which there was apparent a line of cleavage in thought and conclusions and while some few who were not fully acquainted with either the speakers or their manner of approach wondered, on the whole, the atmosphere was clear after the following persons had spoken: J. C. Dana, C. W. Andrews, Dr M. L. Raney, Milton J. Ferguson, C. B. Roden, Alice S. Tyler, C. S. Greene and Ernest J. Reece. The discussion lasted until time for adjournment. There was evidence that there was a determination to have the conclusions reached as satisfactory as possible to the many with varied opinions, but all with desire for loyalty to A. L. A.

The fourth session on Friday morning, June 4, was given up to discussing the revised report of the committee on revision of the constitution. The point arousing greatest interest and discussion perhaps was with regard to suggested limits to the power of the executive board. The meeting was hardly as animated as the one held for the same purpose at the Mid-Winter meeting in Chicago, and yet one would not be fair in calling it a dull session. Tenacity in regard to opinion was in evidence more than once.

The most thoroly enjoyable session perhaps, speaking generally, was the one held on Saturday morning where

a symposium and discussion of staff problems created lively emotions. Miss Marjory Doud of the Public library, St. Louis, showed most conclusively that there was no such thing as an "inarticulate" library assistant. She put special emphasis on her denial and commended it most especially to the attention of chief librarians for the reason that if no opportunity was given to assistants in which to speak to the powers that be, opinion was expressed as between friends and on occasions when chief librarians were not present. She insisted that there was too much supervision in most libraries and pleaded for opportunity to cultivate more self-reliance. She urged that provision be made for even the minor members of the staff to meet in consultation and exchange of opinion with the librarians, as well as the heads of departments. Indeed it might be satisfactory to have heads of departments absent at times. Miss Doud gave most facetiously and, at the same time, effectively, a list of "Don'ts" for chief librarians, annotating them to the great delight of her audience, largely made up of assistants, who expressed their approval by most hearty applause. (1) Don't undervalue the value of assistants; 2) Don't tell others of the assistant's shortcomings; 3) Don't talk around the bush; 4) Don't send out of town for other assistants; 5) Don't persuade an assistant to stay 6) Don't wait too long to allow self-expression.

Miss Doud gave examples of how increased efficiency in library service makes for greater happiness on the part of library workers because of an enlarged outlook. This may come about by allowing library assistants to attend special classes in the library and in adjoining colleges on library time.

"Choosing a librarian from the assistant's viewpoint" was the title of a paper presented by Jennie M. Flexner, superintendent of circulation of the Public library, Louisville, Kentucky. This was a very delightful mingling

of philosophy and fun, serious ideas illumined by side lights of humor which carried its points very successfully. Miss Flexner's paper will be given in full in a future number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

"How the beneficence of the library may be made to affect the staff" was the idea set out in the address of Lora Rich, principal assistant of the Chicago public library. Miss Rich won her audience by her thoughtful presentation of this important idea and won the plaudits of even the radicals who think "it's a weary way to go," with small reward at the end. (See p. 365.)

Martha Patrick of New Orleans in her subject, The library assistant and her trustees, asks the following questions: What are the points of contact between the library assistant and the library board? Can the unrest among the workers be partly traced to an unsympathetic attitude which has grown up between them from causes yet to be discovered, and which probably neither party is directly responsible for?

Are not the results to be obtained from a better understanding of the situation well worth the effort to get at the causes of these fundamental notes of discord?

The daily increasing consciousness that her discouraging and difficult position is not fully understood by her trustees, or worse still, held as a matter of indifference, it leads to antagonism and a desire to promote advancement thru other means than are now available.

The solution is a practical application of human understanding of the difficulties which alike confront both staff and trustees, rather than an academic definition of the spirit of coöperation.

Will trustees take the lead to which their position entitles them, and which their training and experience as men of affairs pre-eminently fit them, in the promotion and development of a more cordial spirit between themselves as trustees and the staff?

If they will attempt this sincerely the "point of contact" will be discovered, common ground found on which workers and trustees can meet and discuss staff problems with a view to their solution.

Catherine Van Dyne, chairman of the proposed Library Workers association, made a plea for the support of the movement. She was listened to with attention.

One of the most delightful occasions of the conference came on Sunday evening when Mr Fred Clatworthy of Estes Park showed his wonderful collection of views of Estes Park and vicinity taken by color photography. Inasmuch as there was a large party already booked for the post-conference to this region, the pictures and delightful running commentary on them were a great satisfaction to most of the audience.

A group of Indian songs, by Princess Tsianina, a noted Indian singer, was greatly enjoyed by the audience. The personality of the singer, a true understanding of her aim and the rich cultivated voice made a wonderfully fascinating combination in presenting the melodious poetic spirit of her people. She was generous in responding to encores and doubtless the American opera in which she is to sing in various cities the coming year will be watched for with interest by those who were fortunate enough to hear her on this occasion.

The last session, on Monday morning, aside from the business transacted, contained two addresses of more than usual interest and pleasure. Miss Cornelia Marvin, state librarian of Oregon, spent several months last winter in China and Japan. Out of her experience and her own good judgment and wide vision, she drew a contrast between the attitude of the book people in the Orient and that of those whose business it is to distribute information in America. Miss Marvin expresses the opinion that it would be well worth whatever expense and trouble it cost to put into the hands

of the Japanese and Chinese business men and visitors who come into this country, something of the same kind in their language, so there shall be a mutual understanding of the two people.

William McLeod Raine presented a most interesting dissertation on the formula of the Western novel, showing in a half humorous fashion the preconceived notion of the elements of a Western novel and the fact that a novel to be true to life has certain elements a good deal akin to human nature, which latter is not bounded by locality or conditions.

The committee on resolutions offered the following:

Grateful appreciation of the untiring effort of Mr Ormes and his assistants in making the visitors comfortable and happy,

The appreciation of the A. L. A. at the mark of recognition of the value of book service shown by the War and Navy departments in establishing the service of books in their respective departments,

Memorials on the death of Mary Frances Isom, C. H. Gould and Andrew Carnegie.

The new officers of the A. L. A. are as follows:

Alice S. Tyler, president, Cleveland, O.; first vice-president, H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; second vice-president, Louise B. Krause, librarian H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago; executive board, George B. Utley, librarian Newberry library, Chicago; Azariah S. Root, librarian Oberlin college, Oberlin, O.; council, Mary Eileen Ahern, editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES, Chicago; W. O. Carson, inspector of libraries, Province of Ontario, Toronto, Canada; Luther L. Dickerson, in charge library service, U. S. war department, Washington, D. C.; C. F. D. Belden, librarian Boston public library, Boston, Mass.; Julia Ideson, librarian Carnegie library, Houston, Tex.; trustee of endowment fund, W. W. Appleton, New York city.

A. L. A. Reports of General Interest

The business reports of the association were in print and distributed on registration of attendance.

The secretary's report for 1920 covers a variety of activities. On November 1, 1919, the government took over the library work for the soldiers in continental United States and for the navy and marine corps thruout the world.

With the approval of the Committee of 11, \$105,970 of the A. L. A. War Service fund was turned over to the army and navy for library purposes. The remaining money, about \$800,000 as of January 1, is to provide service to discharged service men, war blind, industrial war work communities, United States shipping board vessels, public health service hospitals, ex-service men in civilian hospitals, light-houses and lightships, coast guard stations, Paris A. L. A. headquarters and troops outside of continental United States.

The present secretary, Carl H. Milam, has duties in connection with the Enlarged Program which necessitates his temporary residence in New York. Chicago headquarters were placed in charge of the assistant secretary, Sarah C. N. Bogle, April 22, 1920.

Acknowledgment is made of the generosity of the Chicago public library in providing Headquarters with free space, light, heat and service and to the liberal attitude of the library staff towards the library needs of Headquarters.

There was an addition of 247 members to the A. L. A. during the year, the largest from any one staff being that from the Public library of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The A. L. A. lost 17 members thru death, among whom were ex-president, Charles H. Gould, two life members, Mary Frances Isom and Mary E. Hawley, and two honorary members, Bishop John H. Vincent and Andrew Carnegie. There were 16 others who belonged to the association formerly, but who were not members at the time of their death.

Bookbuying committee

The report of the bookbuying committee was to the effect, that the present situation of the German book trade is unfortunate; that the discrimination which the German book trade was attempting to force on America should be called to the attention of American librarians and that possibly some remedial action by the American Library Association be taken. The German book trade is fixing one price for Germany and a different and higher rate for foreign countries. A special discrimination against the United States is evident, for the prices charged American buyers are far higher than to other countries.

Public documents

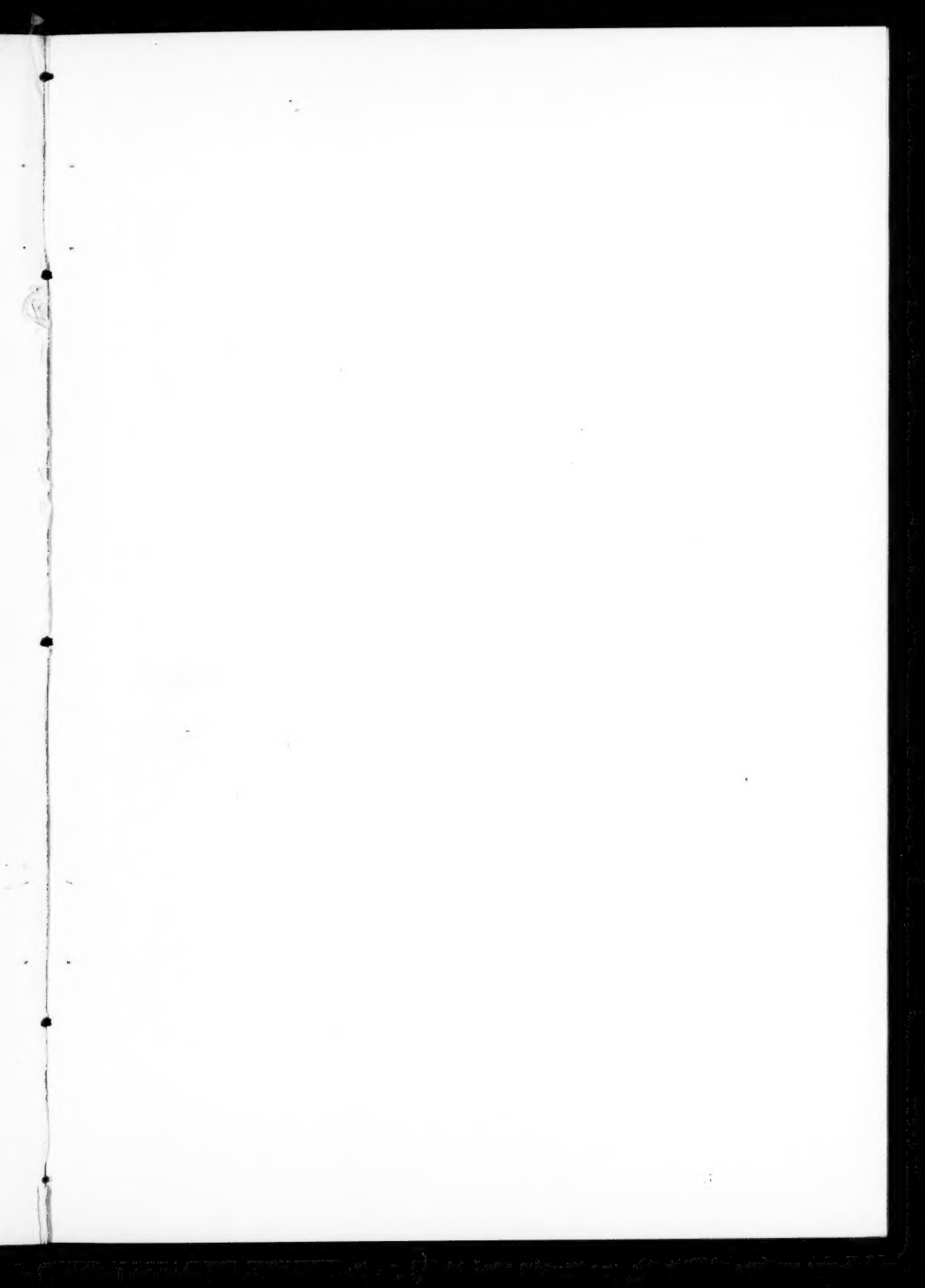
The committee on public documents reported some advancement in methods of distribution of documents thru libraries. In the opinion of the committee this is the best possible distribution of public documents and one which gives the greatest care in their preservation and makes the widest possible use of them.

Revision

A special report of the committee on revision of the Adams Manual of Historical literature contains some definite information. A new manual will be prepared under the direction of the American historical society, which will be addressed primarily to public libraries, high schools and academies with their teachers of history. It is proposed that this manual guide public libraries in their purchase of books. The length of time since the appearance of first edition of the Adams manual makes it necessary to abandon its list of titles and to prepare an entirely new list. Each chapter will be assigned to experts in the field concerned, who will act as chapter editors. The work as a whole will be under the direction of the American historical society with which the American Library Association will co-operate.

Cataloging

The committee on catalog rules during the year has worked out tenta-





The middle section of A. L. A. group picture
President Tyler is sixth from the left in front row.

tive rules for the cataloging of musical scores.

A movement in Great Britain for a somewhat extended revision of the code of catalog rules is reported. The co-operation of an American committee is asked for.

In the extension of the Decimal classification, the most important matter under discussion, is a review of the 900's to provide separate places for the new independent nations of Europe and Asia and the various changes required by the peace treaty of Versailles.

A. L. A. Publishing Board

The committee on the preparation of a bibliography of humanistic studies reported the matter to be in *status quo*, owing to the lack of funds. The report is made up of promise.

The salutatory in the A. L. A. Publishing Board's report for 1920 is its most valuable part.

A total of 4116 subscriptions to the *Booklist* was reported; institutional and association membership perquisites, 579; free list 118; total, 4,813, as against 4,980 reported last year. The discontinuance of bulk subscriptions caused a decrease in subscription placed by commissions, but subscriptions from libraries were considerably increased.

Cash receipts, May 1, 1919, April 30, 1920	\$23,574
Cost of publications	5,361
Sales of A. L. A. publications	
<i>Booklist</i>	6,484
Other publications	13,269

Report on the Carnegie endowment fund

Income from Carnegie fund	\$ 6,155
Endowment fund. On hand shows cash	8,611
Life membership and life fellows for 1920	650
Total	\$ 9,261

Report of the treasurer

Receipts	\$18,183
Expenses	11,273
The James L. Whitney fund at present	520

A. L. A. war service fund

Receipts	\$26,780
Expenses	15,019

Report on the enlarged program

Reports from state directors in various sections show progress. Raymond B. Fosdick accepted the chairmanship for the city of New York.

A national advisory council has been organized.

The publicity has reached most of the newspapers, magazines and periodicals of the country. More than 2000 newspapers have printed articles and pictures relating to the campaign. Many periodicals have accepted display advertising and run it without charge. Among these are *Atlantic Monthly*, *World's Worker*, *Garden*, *Country Life*, *New Republic*, *The Dial*, and *Review of Reviews*.

In financial matters, it is reported that the A. L. A. committee on Enlarged Program received from the American Library Association as of March 20, \$202,340. Disbursements from this were \$57,989.

The details of the disbursement are as follows:

Association on account	\$23,622
Publicity account	23,301
Office account	3,687
N. Y. City organization account	900
Regional and state organization account	5,170
Revolving and advance expense account	1,306

Final report of War Library Service

An extended report of the War Service committee of the A. L. A. for the year ending June 1, 1920, was printed and distributed at the conference.

National certification

One of the most interesting reports made at the convention was that of the committee recommending the establishment of a national board of certification for librarians, and adequate financial support thereof by the national organization. This board is to investigate all existing agencies for teaching library subjects and methods. It shall have power to evaluate their work for purposes of certification and shall correlate these agencies as may seem desirable. Different grades of li-

brary service and appropriate certificates for the same were recommended.

Until constitutional provision is made for the national board, the executive body of the organization shall appoint a special committee of nine members to act for it.

Some points from Executive Board meeting

At the Executive Board meeting, held on June 4, it was voted that in view of Mr Melcher's report on the publishing activities of the A. L. A., that the Executive Board secure an official publisher for the American Library Association.

A request was received from the China club of Seattle requesting that 300 or 400 standard books on America be sent to the Western university of Chengtu, Szechwan, China, to form an American alcove in that library. The matter was referred to the secretary of the Library War Service.

The next meeting of the Executive Board was held June 7. Those present were: Miss Tyler, Mr Meyer, Miss Krause, Miss Tobitt, Mr Utley, Mr Milam and by invitation, Mr Carlton, chairman of the Enlarged Program committee.

The secretary was instructed to respond to the correspondence relating to the Pilgrims' tercentenary celebration.

It was voted that the Executive Board instruct the chairman of the Enlarged Program committee to inform the regional and state directors that upon the discontinuance of the Enlarged Program committee, July 1, that the appeal for funds shall continue and that their organizations be kept intact; that the chairman of the committee be authorized to arrange for continuance of such organization and publicity employees as may be necessary until September 1, with the understanding that the expense must come within the limits of the provisions made for campaign purposes.

Announcement was made of notification from the United States Shipping Board that of the three names sug-

gested for naming a vessel for the American Library Association, that the Shipping Board had selected A. L. A. The association was asked to appoint a sponsor to christen the ship. It was voted that this selection be left in the hands of the president.

George B. Utley was appointed to represent the Executive Board on the Publishing Board. Josephine E. Rathbone was reappointed to the Publishing Board. George B. Utley and A. S. Root were appointed new members of the finance committee, and H. W. Craver was reappointed.

It was voted that the president of the association be empowered to secure the services of a counselor-at-law to advise the Executive Board in all matters in which it may wish to secure legal advice.

A request came from the National committee of the Traveling Men's association to the American Library association asking them to make some arrangement by which books might be borrowed by traveling salesmen at one library and returned at another. A committee made up of John A. Lowe, Franklin F. Hopper and M. S. Dudgeon has been appointed to consider plans.

Hoover Indorses Library Program

Commends American Association for continuing work done in war

The committee organizing the American Library Association's campaign for the Bay State's share of its \$2,000,000 "Books for Everybody" fund, now being sought thruout the country to extend its work in various channels thru its Enlarged Program, has received the following hearty commendation of the movement from Herbert Hoover:

I am entirely in sympathy with the work of the American Library Association and have the deepest respect for what it has done in the past.

During the war the association performed a most conspicuous service to the four and one-half odd millions of men and women who were engaged in the military and naval forces of the United States.

The standard of the nation's civilization can be measured by the learning of its

average citizen. Any effort to supply facilities to assist in the education of any material group of our youth, such as is contained in the army and navy, marks a real step in the educational progress of the entire nation.—*Boston Herald*.

Sectional Meetings

Agricultural libraries meeting

The Agricultural libraries section held its session on June 3 in the evening, with Miss Grace E. Derby, associate librarian of the Kansas agricultural college presiding.

The meeting opened with the reading by Miss Derby of a letter from Miss Barnett, librarian of U. S. department of agriculture. Both she and Miss Lacy sent their regrets at their absences. Miss Derby then read the program of the first meeting, which foreshadowed many of their present problems.

Next, Mr R. H. True's paper entitled "Beginnings in agricultural literature in America," was read by Miss Lucy Lewis in the absence of its author. The main topic was presented by Miss Charlotte Baker, librarian of the Colorado agricultural college, "Discussion on a survey of agricultural libraries." She said in part:

The survey would be helpful, if properly made, and that this would necessitate plenty of time; also that the questionnaire must not be too long, or it would be carelessly answered. Miss Baker called our attention to many problems. Where only one state institution of higher learning is maintained is there one general library for all, or, a main library with the agricultural library operating as a branch? What are the relations between the agricultural college library and the experiment station library? What do the agricultural libraries do to furnish duplicates of experiment station literature so that one file may be kept intact? Do these libraries avail themselves of the borrowing privileges of the Department of Agriculture library and of the Library

of Congress? How many libraries instruct students in the use of documents as well as of books? Do the agricultural libraries have a special agricultural reference room? How are the documents arranged? In the printed bibliographies, are the libraries using the rules formulated by the American association of agricultural college editors? Are the agricultural libraries doing book extension work? How about plans for small library buildings? How are "conversation rooms" conducted? What about salaries? Will we all report them closely? Do the libraries advertise themselves in the weekly newspaper clip sheet?

Miss Baker told of her correspondence with Miss Barnett on the subject. Miss Barnett wished information on organization, equipment, finances, buildings, personelle and service. She hoped that the survey could be completed in time to present its results at the November meeting of the Association of American agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The section approved of the survey, but agreed that a year was necessary to do it properly. This fall was thought a good time to start.

Miss Elizabeth Forrest, librarian of the Montana state college of agriculture and mechanic arts then read Miss Lydia Wilkin's report of the committee on a Union list of agriculture periodicals. All favor such a list, but the knotty questions are just what kind of publications should be included, strictly agricultural or those of the allied sciences, only periodicals or also society material? Should the Institute of international education in New York City be induced to publish it (in this case it must be international), or should a strong plea be presented to the Division of publications of the Department of agriculture (the division is handicapped by scarcity of funds)? After some discussion the entire matter was referred to a committee to be appointed by the chair.

Miss Forrest gave a tribute to Mrs Ida A. Kidder, formerly librarian of the Oregon agricultural college who had died since the last meeting. She spoke of her own relations to her as class-mate and friend and inspiring co-worker. Mrs Kidder was a graduate of the New York normal college and went as a student to the University of Illinois in 1903, at 48 years of age. She had the courage to borrow money on her life insurance to educate herself, altho she was already in middle life. In 1906, she received the degree of B L S from the university, graduating with honors. She worked first at the Washington state library and the Oregon library commission, and in 1908 went to the Oregon agricultural college as librarian. The library consisted then of 4,000 books, and had been administered by a farmer who had moved to town to educate his daughters. She left the library well organized and with a strong staff of workers and a beautiful new building. Above all, Mrs Kidder was an inspiration to all who came under her influence, and a kind helper to anyone in difficulty. She was never too busy to say the kind word or to do the thoughtful thing. Her funeral was most impressive. Her body lay in state in the library, and an open-air service was held on the steps of the library with the entire college in attendance. The students carried the body from the campus.

Mr Hastings told of his plan for the cataloging of the publications of the state experiment stations. Each state agricultural library is to analyze its own series, and the Library of Congress will print the cards. The work is done for six states, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Vermont and Virginia. He asked the co-operation of all. He asked whether the U S D A cards came too slowly, and several said they desired more speed in the distribution of the cards and also of the agricultural publications themselves.

Miss Forrest presented the matter of faculty rank and salary for the college

library staff. Most of such workers seem not to have the full privileges of the teaching faculty. The consensus of opinion was that the librarian should have the rank and salary of the head professor, the heads of the departments that of an assistant professor, and the assistants that of an instructor. There is also the question of a sabbatical year and of a chance for summer study for the library staff. Such preferments must be asked for only on the basis of training and service.

Malcolm G. Wyer was elected president, and Lucy Lewis, secretary. The following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, Mrs Ida A. Kidder has been called from her service as librarian of the Oregon agricultural college to a greater field;

Whereas, Her departure has removed from our midst an inspiring presence whose helpful influence was felt by everyone with whom she came in contact;

And whereas, Her untiring energy and indomitable courage in building up a well organized library from humble beginnings is a source of help and encouragement to all co-workers;

Therefore be it resolved that we, the Agricultural libraries section of the American Library Association do express our appreciation of her service and of the loss to the library world and that we extend to her associates and to her bereaved family, our heartfelt sympathy.

ELIZABETH FORREST,
Secretary.

Work with children

The children's section of the American Library Association met for the twenty-second time on the evening of June 3, 1920, and gave its endorsement to the Children's Book Week movement, planned by the American Booksellers' Association and to the plan of the book committee of the Art War Relief committee for sending childrens books to the devastated countries of Europe.

The main feature of the evening was the discussion of questions suggested in replies to a questionnaire sent out

by the chairman to 50 libraries. The question of book reviewing of children's books received the most attention and was very ably discussed by Miss May Massee, of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, who explained why the booklist is only as good or as poor as those who check its tentative lists make it and asked for more help from children's librarians in checking and annotating.

The value of subscription sets was discussed, as well as many other interesting topics relating to library work with children, such as changing methods in pedagogy, the loss and damaging of books and the question of how to recruit new workers for library work with children in face of the present conditions which offer more money for work requiring less preparation and less personal fitness.

A joint meeting of the School libraries section and Children's librarians section was held on the evening of June 4, 1920.

Miss Harriet Wood, state supervisor of school libraries, St. Paul, Minn., gave a very able paper on The public library and the school library—A joint opportunity. She took up many phases of library work with schools, stressing the need of keeping step with new pedagogical ideas, and harmony between school libraries and public libraries. She also emphasized the necessity of awakening joy in reading rather than using too much compulsion. She spoke of instruction in use of libraries as necessary from first grade thru college and maintained that many analytics in the catalog aid in such work. The opportunity of the school library to study and encourage recruits for library work was suggested and the question of allowing children to read books, under supervision, from the adult collection was discussed. Many other practical suggestions were included in this paper.

Mr J. T. Jennings, librarian, Seattle public library, told of his experiences in organizing work with the schools, especially the high schools.

Next on the program, Miss Gertrude Andrus, manager of Frederick and Nelson's Bookshop for boys and girls, Seattle, Wash., gave a very interesting talk about her present work in comparison with her previous experiences as a children's librarian. She contrasted the amounts of money spent in ordering and told interesting anecdotes of the attitudes of the booksellers toward her library experience and of the great assistance they had been to her in getting the commercial viewpoint. She said booksellers as well as librarians are too inclined to be misled by high priced books. Among other interesting points drawn from her experience was the value of something to attract children, as the hobby horse in the book room of the store and the open shelves with chairs and tables for older children to read. She stated that the book displays in the library must be closely linked with the store book department, and that people do value librarians' opinions in regard to books because they feel that there is no commercial interest involved. The Children's Book Week will assist much in bringing closer relationships between sellers and librarians and in raising standards of children's books everywhere.

Carl H. Milam, executive secretary of the A. L. A., spoke of the place in the Enlarged Program for school libraries and library work with children.

A vote of approval was given the statement as to library work with children in schools and libraries given in the "restatement of the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A." It was left to the incoming chairman to appoint a committee to suggest needed action.

The following officers were elected: Miss Alice Hazeltine, supervisor of children's work, St. Louis public library, chairman; Miss Annie S. Cutter, Cleveland public library, vice-chairman; Miss Grace Endicott, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, secretary.

ADAH F. WHITCOMB,
Secretary.

Trustees section

The trustees section held a meeting at the Antlers hotel on June 4. In the absence of Chairman W. T. Porter of Cincinnati, Mr Pettingell of California, acted as chairman. Mrs Earl of Indiana, in a short address favored a change in officers of the section, in order to introduce different methods in the hope of securing attendance of trustees thruout the country. Mr Montgomery withdrew his name for nomination as secretary and suggested that Mrs Earl be elected to the office. Mrs Earl declined and Mr Montgomery agreed to act as secretary until the election of a successor.

The secretary paid a tribute to Mr Porter who had acted as chairman of the section for many years with great inconvenience to himself and said that only public service of the most important character in Cincinnati was the reason for his non-attendance.

Mr George B. Utley presented the Enlarged Program. He stated that it was not a difficult matter to interest trustees in the program because laymen were naturally more inclined to extension because of their interest in business affairs rather than in books and statistics. He said it was not probable that they should be interested in certification or standardization nor the considerations of salaries outside of their local program, that the librarian had his local difficulties in securing enough money to support his own work. Therefore, in his opinion directors of the district work in collecting should be trustees rather than librarians, altho the librarian and his assistants should be a great help in handling details.

Mr Green of Oakland presented the necessity of good books for everyone to offset the propaganda spread by socialistic literature.

Mrs E. C. Earl lamented the fact that the American Library Association had not developed appreciably in the twenty-one years of her membership. To her the Enlarged Program was the first evidence of real progression.

Mr W. N. C. Carlton, chairman of the E. P., made an appeal for unanimous approval of the Books for Everybody program on the ground that books are as necessary as schools. He stated that A. L. A. headquarters would always be open to all requests for information thruout the country. He found people interested in the program and quite willing to furnish their share of the sum desired.

A resolution was passed asking the chairman to appoint a committee to make a report at the next annual meeting on pensions and benefits. The chairman appointed Mrs Ross and Mrs Smith, asking them to choose the third member.

Mr S. H. Ranck of Grand Rapids, and N. D. C. Hodges of Cincinnati, discussed group insurance, illustrating it by instances in their own localities.

A resolution improving and indorsing the Enlarged Program and its appeal for funds was passed.

A resolution by Miss Sarah E. Crouch, Fort Morgan, Colorado, proposed a resolution to the effect that all trustees are urged to have salaries in their libraries so increased that the younger members shall receive a compensation sufficient for decent living and that the increase shall be based on experience and attainment, in order to induce well equipped persons to take up the work and continue in it.

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary.

Public documents

Definite approval was given by the Public Document section to the plan worked out by Miss Edith Guerrier, national publicity director of the Boston public library, for a clearing house for library documents on government affairs. The American Library Association has twice endorsed Miss Guerrier's idea of a clearing house and resolutions endorsing them have been sent to Chairman Smoot of the committee on printing.

Alton P. Tiesdel, acting superintendent of the department of documents

read a paper in opposition to Miss Guerrier's plan, holding that the proper place for this work to be done was in the office of the superintendent of documents. Inasmuch as this particular office is subject to change for many reasons, the consensus of opinion is in favor of the Guerrier plan, rather than that presented by Mr Tisdell.

Miss Dena M. Kinsley, of the Library of Congress discussed the great amount of literature published by the state organizations during the war period. She stated that the Library of Congress was making a special effort to collect a representative file of war publications of each state in the union and is counting upon all those interested to help make the collection more complete. The material in possession of the Library of Congress will be accessible not only to officials and investigators in Washington, but will be made available to all sections of the country thru the inter-library loan system. There are 41 L. C. depository catalogs placed in 25 states of the Union, in Canada, Philippines, Belgium, Japan, and Jerusalem.

National association of state librarians

The first meeting was held on June 3. Mrs A. L. Rathbone, assistant state librarian of Colorado, was to have delivered an address of welcome, but was not present, so it was presented by Mrs A. P. Hydes.

Mrs C. C. Bradford, State superintendent of instruction of Colorado and ex-officio, state librarian, delivered an address on The relation of the state libraries to other forms of library activity. She spoke in part as follows:

Ex-officios usually are not supposed to know very much about the work of which they are the head. Whatever progress has been made in Colorado state library is, therefore, due to others and I merely offer you a plan of what a state library should be.

In the early days of Colorado, the office of the superintendent of public instruction was an adjunct to that of the state librarian, the superintendent being the legal creation of the former. It is not pertinent to explain how the change came about. Colorado pos-

sesses several state supported libraries—a law library, state historical library, the state traveling library and the state library. Whatever may be the necessity of the others, I think the state library should serve the educational system thruout the state, to enrich the thinking and achievements of teachers, pupils and school patrons.

A state library should contain a well selected assortment of pedagogical books. It should be rich in historical, civic and social literature, with a fine selection of geographical works. There should also be many books of universal appeal. There should be literature for the community, and there should be books to help solve the problems of school officials. Such a state library should be at once a lending, a reference and a traveling library.

Libraries on religion and theology

The discussion of their work by those in charge of libraries in religion and theology is increasing in interest. A round table was held on Saturday afternoon, June 5. Dr C. S. Thayer, librarian of the Hartford theological seminary, presided. Clara M. Clark, librarian of the Bible teachers' training school, New York City, acted as secretary.

An interesting contribution was that furnished by Dr William H. Cobb of Boston. It was a historical sketch of the Congregational library, of which he has been librarian since 1887. The library was founded about 1844 and had slow growth, other allied interests obscuring the demands of the library. It contained about 25,000 volumes when Dr Cobb assumed charge. It now has 68,500 volumes and about 75,000 pamphlets. It coöperates in bibliographical enterprises with all libraries. It is interested in the list that is being prepared by G. P. Winship of the Widener library, of such English books published before 1641 and now owned by libraries of Boston and vicinity, as serve to illustrate the religious controversies of the Pilgrim fathers. This is to form one of the contributions of the ter-centenary.

In 1901, this library was enriched by contributions from abroad, from the library of Bishop Stubbs, the first 250 volumes issued by the Master of the Rolls and a multitude of antiquarian publications.

Two relics stand side by side in the reading room. One consists of a few fragments of Plymouth Rock broken when the rock was raised in 1860; the other is a carved oaken beam from the chapel of Scrooby Manor. It is believed that this chapel sheltered the Pilgrims when they formed the church, a part of which came over in the Mayflower. This beam symbolizes the England which the Pilgrim Fathers left. The rock fragment stands for the New England which those pilgrims subdued.

Dr Thayer distributed typewritten sheets giving an evaluated list of denominational periodicals. This list was formed from the answers received from a questionnaire sent to about 40 librarians of seminaries and of denominational institutions. This asked for periodical names, prices, scope, also for place and frequency of publication. Some replies to this questionnaire indicated a tendency on the part of many denominations to reduce the number of their periodicals, both their general and missionary publications. Dr Thayer made interesting comments on these evaluated lists and an informal discussion followed.

Librarians of public libraries in small communities asked as to the best methods of securing really valuable religious works for the public library shelf. From the discussion it appears that in some libraries the religious section is filled chiefly with volumes given wholly and for sectarian interests. Thus unfair prominence is given to sects most aggressive in their propaganda and most lavish in free distribution.

The need was expressed several times for non-controversial, non-sectarian, religious works, sound in logic, strong in pedagogy, inspirational and constructive in real character building. The suggestion was made that librarians of public libraries strive to secure from the various clergymen of their town lists of books best adapted to meet this need.

The following officers were elected:

Chairman, Dr John F. Lyons, McCormick theological seminary, Chicago; secretary, Miss Foster, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLARA M. CLARK,
Secretary.

The League of Library Commissions

The first session of the League of library commissions was held Friday evening, June 4. The meeting was opened by Miss Julia A. Robinson, president, and this session was devoted chiefly to the discussion of county library laws and county work.

William J. Hamilton, secretary of the Indiana public library commission, presented the first paper, giving a resumé of county library laws. Mr Hamilton's report shows that within the past two years seven states have passed county legislation, Oregon, Alabama, Utah, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey and Kentucky. Six more will follow next year. Mr Hamilton made no attempt to draw up a model county law, but suggested several features which should be incorporated in any county law:

1. Library board should have the right to fix the tax rate.
2. A minimum tax rate, not an appropriation from county funds.
3. County officials obliged to provide library service.
 - a. Without election.
 - b. On election.
4. Permanence of library once established.
5. County representation on city board giving extension service.
6. Certification of county librarians from state body.
7. Exemption of sub-districts with separate libraries if they desire it.
8. Required attendance of librarians at state and district meetings at the expense of their libraries.
9. Right of the board to borrow money for erection or purchase of a building.
10. Necessity of reporting to state department in charge of library activities.

Mr Hamilton brought out the strong features of the county laws now in force in the several states and also called attention to the weak points in each. He presented in tabulated form the important features of the laws now existing in the several sections, stating

that in his opinion the "Utah law is probably the very best law concerning the separate county library, tho it fixes no minimum for its tax rate and makes no provision for any coöperation between an existing library and the county officials. It combines the strong features of the two types of laws of which the California law and Indiana law are examples."

Miss Margaret Wade, of Anderson, Indiana, a former member of the Indiana commission staff, gave a report on county work in Indiana and spoke of the important features of the Indiana law:

1. Action is forced from county officials by petitioners, without the necessity of an election.
2. The library board has the right to fix rates.
3. The local library board does not contract with county officials, but with the addition of county representatives it becomes the managing board of a county library.
4. Small libraries already existing are not swallowed up by the new county system, but retain their own independence, and their locality is exempt from the county tax. They may, however, come into the system whenever they choose.
5. If any board of county commissioners fails to levy the tax provided for by this act, the members of such board are individually responsible for the amount the tax would have yielded if levied and this amount may be collected from them by suit of a tax payer."

Miss Mary A. Downey, of Utah, told the story of Utah's campaign for a county library law and developments following in the county work thruout the state.

Mr Ferguson spoke for California, and said that the state library had discontinued its traveling library system after county libraries came into existence. They now loan only books on special subjects which are not obtainable at local libraries.

Following the general discussion on county libraries and county laws, Miss Harriet A. Wood, chairman of the committee on certification, of the Minnesota library association, gave an out-

line of the proposed Minnesota plan for certification of librarians.

The plan provides for a board of five members, made up of two ex-officios connected with library work for the state and others to be elected by the Minnesota library association for terms of three years each. The certificates include four grades, each of which is based on general education, library training and experience. The plan provides for renewal of second, third and fourth grade certificates.

The League voted to adopt the resolution read by Miss Baldwin, approving the bill to provide a library information service in the Bureau of Education. A copy of this resolution is to be sent to each senator and representative, urging support of the bill.

Miss Nellie Williams of Nebraska had a very effective poster exhibit to illustrate her talk on commission publicity.

Anna C. Hall of New York gave an interesting account of library institutes as they are carried on by the state of New York. She thought the real service of institutes is in the development of the proper spirit and enthusiasm for library work.

Clara F. Baldwin of Minnesota presented a discussion of minimum of population warranting tax support for a library. The conclusion was reached that an average town of less than 2000 cannot and does not maintain an adequate library. Small Carnegie buildings have been a detriment rather than a help, as their maintenance eats up all the income, leaving nothing for library appropriations and it is very hard to increase the 10 per cent rate. Women's clubs are very difficult to handle in this matter. All these things lead to a county library.

A plea was made for a uniform basis for traveling library statistics, something after the manner of that adopted by the A. L. A. some time since for public libraries.

M. W.

Notes by the Way

The start from Chicago for Colorado Springs was not unusual, when more than 600 people all bent on being thru the gate first undertake to pass by perfectly rigid, but good natured railroad officials. For one thing Monday, May 31, was the first hot day of the year and as the cars had been in the yards all day waiting a call for them, the inside temperature was really hot, the first hour or two, but the heat died with the day and the motion of the train soon made for comfort. The Republican national convention was beginning to gather from all parts of the country centering in Chicago and one could fancy that the hopes of the Pullman Company to win approval of the prospective powers of the next four years, led them to place all first class accommodations at the disposal of the delegates. Librarians were unknown quantities and so anything and everything was brought out in which to carry them westward. One car at least, felt the impetus of motion more than it did 30 years ago. The dining service was good—the food was excellent, plentiful and moderate in price, the waiters, polite and good natured. On the way rain cooled the air and laid the dust, so that Colorado Springs was reached with no great amount of fatigue and discomfort.

This meeting was one of the pleasantest of the many pleasant A. L. A. conferences. There was an interesting program from a professional standpoint. New people were heard, a most welcome innovation. They had each a definite thing to present, and there was almost a total absence of platitudes and trite phrasing. Very few talked beyond the limit, none to the edge of wearisomeness. A commendable thing was the omission of the papers whose authors were not present to read them, sending them to the proceedings unread, was perhaps a concession.

None of the *Library Journal's* regular corps of workers was present at

Colorado Springs. The *Journal's* interests were carefully looked after, however, (too carefully for the welfare of P. L. in collecting data) by its representative Forrest B. Spalding, who is also an employee of the A. L. A. in its Enlarged Program endeavor. The young reporter showed real skill in "covering" the reports and papers.

The second generation in library work was represented by Eileen Ahern, Ida Brigham, Irene Branham and Margaret Henry. They all bid fair to keep up their family records.

Altitude was made the excuse for eccentricities of man and beast and as no one could dispute the point, it carried off many a vapor.

There was a large number of "first timers" and especially from the Southwest. These were well pleased with the experience and an invitation "to visit our part of the country" was not infrequent. The Northwest was also in evidence, much to the pleasure of many. The fine energy and professional spirit of Miss Cornelia Marvin, state librarian of Oregon, was a constant joy to the various assemblies.

Many delightful all day and shorter excursions were made to the various points of interest and beauty in which the region abounds.

Every day of the stay at Colorado Springs saw parties start out sight-seeing amid the wonderful interesting surroundings—Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Cave of the Winds, Cripple Creek, Cheyenne cañon, and other places were visited. The several homes for retired folks appealed strongly to many, and many inquiries were made as to opportunity for qualifying for entrance were made by library workers not far from the edge of things. Printers, orphans, fraternal orders and other classes, not to mention the idle rich have found beautiful homes there amid surroundings beyond compare in ordinary experience.

The absence of Mr and Mrs H. J. Carr and Mr and Mrs Bowker was an ever present evidence of "something missing" to those of many years experience who had become dependent on them for one phase of A. L. A. enjoyment. There was a hearty approval in the vote to send greetings to these absent favorites. Other familiar faces missing were those of Dr Nolan, Dr Wire, Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Miss Hazeltine and Dr Richardson.

The plain speaking on the floor of the convention indulged in by Mr Dana was a revelation to many of the new members of the craft. But it at least showed the possibilities of a democratic gathering and may do good in ways not intended. The polysyllabism of another distinguished librarian was equally overpowering. "A yearling" inquired later if it was required to know all those words before promotion.

A letter from A. D. Keator of the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, suggests that the librarians who have been in war work form a sort of social organization upon the plan of the Y. M. C. A. war service association, making, say, two months of actual service in war or camp hospital library the requirement for membership. A distinctive pin would add interest. Those who have any ideas on this subject are requested to make them public.

The available photographs of the new president, Miss Tyler, are so far from satisfactory, that there is used in P. L. instead, a section from the picture taken at Colorado Springs. This shows Miss Tyler in a group of ex-presidents, flanked by less luminary members. The A. L. A. group picture has grown too large to be reproduced satisfactorily.

The retiring Executive Board presented Mr Roden, the retiring treasurer, with a gift as an expression of confidence and esteem, a beautiful scarf pin bearing a single pearl, Mr. Roden's birthstone.

The only warm day at Colorado Springs, saw the close of the convention and the start for Denver. This trip gave opportunity to visit and say good-bye to those who had been too busy during the week to indulge in this pleasure to any extent. The stay in Denver was very pleasant, culminating in the delightful garden party given to the librarians in the beautiful home of Mr and Mrs Hadley. The visits to the branches were somewhat curtailed by an unfortunate *contre temps* among the conveyances, but the hour at the main library was most enjoyable. Many made personal visits to the various branches and places of interest later.

The ride from Denver to Estes Park in the big breaks, each carrying 10 passengers, over splendid roads, thru a most delightful farming country, was most enjoyable. The journey along the plains of the Platte river was a constant source of amazement to those of the Mississippi valley who were quite sure that in some way their own agricultural districts had been transferred to Colorado, since they had had no notion of there being any such land of teeming plenty as they saw on the first part of their journey. Later, the road wound in among the foothills of the Rockies and the grandeur of the mountains, the beauty of the scenery and the delightful air cast a spell upon all.

No written words can convey the charm of the stay in Estes Park to one who has not been there. It must be experienced to be realized.

If such a thing were possible, Mr Faxon added to his already universal popularity by the assiduous care with which he made the delightful arrangements for the post-conference trip. Nothing was lacking to make one comfortable.

The various rides in Estes Park, the surroundings, the company all added to the pleasure of the occasion. The party was especially congenial—no grouching, no "airs" or discord was

visible. Everyone contributed his mite or much to the enjoyment of all. The break parties were delightful. One group evolved the following out of its good time and sprang it for a surprise at the table, the first day of Mr Hadley's appearance.

(Tune—Till we meet again)

Colorado Springs so dear to us,
Where we killed the A. L. A. fuss;
Where the charms did make us wise
So that we could compromise,
Harmony did reign in every heart.
When the time came for us to depart,
We could cheer for Uncle Sam
And the Enlarged Program!

Then everyone sneezed!

The Antlers hotel, at Colorado Springs, furnished a most suitable meeting place for the convention of 1920. The large auditorium, the many smaller rooms, offered ample meeting place for all sizes of gatherings. A little confusion arose about the rooms but the business side of things went smoothly.

The arrangements for travel made by the travel committees this year were unusually satisfactory and comfortable. There were over 140 on the train which left Chicago for Colorado Springs, June 1. This was probably the largest movement of its kind in the history of special train service for an A. L. A. conference. Special commendation is due to Mr John F. Phelan, whose indefatigable attention to detail made the trip from Chicago to Colorado Springs and return an unusually pleasant one.

The corridor leading into the ball-room where the general sessions were held afforded an unusually advantageous display space for various exhibits, which latter received much attention from passing librarians.

A conspicuously large table was heavily laden with circulars and sample periodicals for free distribution, sent by many of the publishers who send messages each month to librarians thru the advertising pages of PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Judging by the quantity of

this material consumed some librarians must have paid excess baggage charges on the return trip. The sample copies of PUBLIC LIBRARIES and other periodicals disappeared like hot cakes. It is to be hoped that the samples were sufficiently satisfying to make those who enjoyed them hunger for more. The Child Welfare Association poster collection on the walls of the opposite side disclosed some beautiful additions since last year.

The H. R. Huntting Co., Gaylord Bros., The World Book Co., and others in rooms on the same floor presented interesting showings of their offerings to tempt library buyers.

The usual pleasant reunions of old friends and the making of new ones was enjoyed at the dinners and "get together" meetings of the various library schools and training classes. As the schools are growing older a very decided difference in age is noted in the dinner groups, ranging all the way from the sear and yellow leaf to the dimpling bud who still has the light of the summer morning in her eyes.

A beautiful afternoon tea in honor of the delegates to the A. L. A. was offered by Mr Manly D. Ormes and his staff of the Colorado College library. The woman's building was open for the occasion and a most enjoyable hour was spent amid the courteous hospitality offered.

A note from a librarian in one of the steel towns makes the suggestion that industries have many of the characteristics of individuals. The president of the library board, who is interested in iron, is none too friendly towards a proposal under discussion, to put a branch library in a district made up largely of the employees of a rival concern, which also makes steel. "There is a large amount of human nature lying around loose in all localities and callings."

Concerning A. L. A. Doings

Back Home, June 10, 1920.

Dear Girls:

I wish you had all spent your Liberty Bonds and your next month's salaries and come on West to hear the Lion's roar, for the A. L. A. has been a fine thing to hear and to see this year. Of course, it is a dangerous thing for us assistants to realize that there may be differences of opinion among the Great Spirits that furnish the Inspiration for all us thirsting workers, for if they disagree, whom may we follow but our own initiative, and you know how perilous that would be.

The A. L. A. really began Monday night, May 31, about 10:30 p. m. in Chicago, when the hot and tired crowd assembled to board the special. It was late for librarians to be out, and they all wanted to go to bed, which they did shortly, for Mr Phelan is no mere librarian. He is a genius. Since I had a lower on the right side of the train not over the wheels, I know he is a sympathetic soul as well. The combination of Phelan and Faxon, Ltd., is the development that really proves the A. L. A. to be an organization which has justified its existence.

The station was crowded that night but it was easy to recognize ourselves. Every one of us had a Burlington time table, an *Atlantic Monthly*, and all the females had neatly rolled umbrellas, not of purple, red or green.

We got off on the minute and every one got up early the next morning to see who hadn't come. The dinner service was perfect, except that the trail of the schedule serpent was over us all and everybody wanted to eat at once, but the bread line was good fun. Owing to the impartiality of the head waiter, the great and mighty frequently sat down and ate with the less great. One young enthusiast freely peppered her oatmeal in listening to a witty passage at arms between friendly enemies across the aisle, not meant for her ears at all.

I wish I could have measured the miles of talk and the rate of speed. Everybody who had an ax to grind immediately got it out and started to work. It was difficult to escape the really enthusiastic grinders, for there were but few stops of short duration, and no hiding places. Everywhere was buzz of organization, staff association library leagues, and other such revolutionary straws to indicate this year of grace. Those who had already organized were cocky and full of talk, after converts to their particular brand of revolution; full of argument, constitution, by-laws, and other topics, which sounded queer on the lips of the young things discussing them. It was a display of babies playing with gunpowder, and it made some of the guardians who carefully stand between youth and ideas a little nervous to see the risk involved. If the organization idea keeps on growing through the rank and file, some day the assistant will have to be treated with and that might be dangerous to dignity and security. Some day, if they continue to develop as they should, the rank and file will join the A. L. A. as it should, and run it as it should, and then won't that be fun?

Headquarters hotel was just what it always is, a long line waiting for rooms which were sure to be wrong, for some people which had to be changed to keep the lady who wanted two beds and no bath from being forced to live with the lady who wanted one bed and a bath. The day clerk at that hotel is a wasted man. He ought to be a desk attendant in some library. His smile was impervious and untouched at the end of that perfect day. Its subtlety was unaltered, though many of us tried some of the worst tricks that the disgruntled public had tried on us. I only hope we met the onslaught with half the urbane politeness shown us.

There ought to be something more in the A. L. A. than a red bow to make easy the way for the New-comers. Library schools, apprentice

and training classes should prepare the beginning assistant for some, at least, of the displays that come off at any meeting. This year with the "Enraged Program" to be autopsied, either dead or alive, some preparation for what happened should have been given her. She should know that when the catalyser of the association rises and calls his best friend names of a sort that no one can misunderstand, it is all done for the good of the cause. They began at the drop of the hat, before the uplift of Mr Hadley's presidential address had disappeared, and thru three complicated sessions they wrangled. No little point escaped being called by its real name. Even comfortable blanket phrases supposed to pacify nervous librarians, unused to juggling millions of their own or other people's money were held up. "How soon is as soon as possible" is a question likely to cause discussion for some time, and "What is fifty per cent of any given amount of money" is no simple sum and obvious. There were several things the matter with librarians, we were told, quite basic limitations. One of them is that we are incapable of taking in an idea from a printed page. That, we heard twice, and even if it is true, we found that printed figures on a menu put down after an item conveyed very definite ideas!

So I say New-comers ought to be trained to know that Mr Andrews guards us behind the bars of the constitution, and while there is life, he has hope that we may all some day be parliamentarians; and Dr Bostwick, while he might appear to make some sacrifices for "harmony" will never sacrifice principles. And Mr Dana! Why they ought to be told about Mr Dana and warned and prepared to enjoy the frankly and brotherly professional tongue-lashing which is sure to wake up the most tame and proper meeting. And it is worth while. For his pinches hurt and perhaps for a few weeks after he gets through pinching, we may try the same processes on our-

selves at intervals and really stay awake for a bit.

The surprise of the meeting was when the association unanimously adopted the Enlarged Program, after having pulled all of its teeth that it could find and clipped every place that a claw could be expected to grow.

The next surprise was when the inarticulate assistant found her voice, and began to talk. It is going to be hard to stop her. All of these years she has been afraid to talk, and at this meeting, she found that the only thing she really was afraid of was the sound of her own voice, and it isn't a bad voice a bit. Mr Hadley sounded the key-note (apologies to Mr. Pearson) and gave her her motif, and she took it up and elaborated it, and wove it in and out of her daily grind, and made a very typical piece of folk music out of it. And now watch out, for she likes it and will probably be having a lot of people dancing to it. She is strong on the opportunity for creative impulse, on the right to call her soul her own, on the right to secure the joy in her work, and it is a brave librarian who will try to turn her aside.

The "inarticulate assistant" told the association what too much work, too little pay and leisure would do her, and when the dance came on Saturday night, she proceeded to show how cleverly she covered up the ravages; how with occasional free mornings and Sundays she had contrived a lovely girlish evening gown, and how pretty and young she looked in it. Also how well she danced, with what joyous abandon she flung out her scarf and flew down the room, with another assistant equally charmingly disguised as a real girl, since the men mostly didn't dance and had left their party clothes at home with their wives. If that A. L. A. dance shows what the average library assistant can do with small means and odd hours, she should be given her chance, and her employer should use some of her initiative for his own benefit in the profession. I wonder if they, the Mighty Ones, feel al-

together sure that the Whitings have not got them already.

Come on girls! Stay away from a few movies; sell a bond and come to the A. L. A. next year and help run it.

It is not necessarily a case of "Off with her head." It is just a repetition of the Invitation to the dance from one of ten thousand "Whitings."

ALSO A WHITING.

Librarians at Estes

A day in Denver would lose half its charm without Mr and Mrs Hadley as host and hostess. Denver is a beautiful city, and the motor trip and library tour (one would like to pocket the branches and carry them straight away) were most enjoyable, but not more so than the tea party which Mr and Mrs Hadley so graciously gave in their spacious home and garden. Even the Airedale welcomed us most cordially and Southern hospitality surely found its peer in the West.

On the winding mountain roads, with cañon walls and masses of dark pines for background, the line of huge red motor cars which carried the party from Denver to Estes Park was, at a distance, strongly reminiscent of an old English coaching trip, and something of the same free spirit of sportsmanship distinguished the entire stay at Estes.

At Longmont a stop was made for a visit to the library and for lunch, where miniature silk bags of sugar from the Western Sugar Company were presented to each guest by the Public library of Longmont, which was deeply sympathetic because of the sugar shortage in the East, and hoped in this way to alleviate suffering for a time at least.

After a long drive, the rustic simplicity of the Craggs hotel at Estes Park was very restful, and the big open fire-place a real luxury. An unusually pleasing touch was added by the fact that the cook was a college professor and the girls and boys all college students.

If there is one thing which was positively proven by the days at The Craggs, it is that librarians possess what O. Henry unforgettably describes as "insatiable appetites which can be checked but never satisfied." They were checked, and abundantly, by the simple but delicious and alluring meals which Mrs Mills provided at the thoroughly satisfying hotel on the mountainside, and they were almost satisfied at the very nicest picnic ever given for librarians, a banquet royal, cooked and served by Mr Mills and his college helpers higher up on the mountain. If there is one thing which can stop librarian chatter it is food, and there was a soft and expectant hush as huge trays of crisp fried trout, broiled bacon, pickles, toasted cheese sandwiches, rolls, jelly, hermits and steaming coffee were passed around. To eat out of doors superlatively cooked trout, at the same time watching the sun set behind mountain peaks is a combination not easily forgotten. Afterward, round a blazing log fire, the librarians disported themselves in such fashion as to amaze any deferential constituent left at home. College songs were never more lusty, but hasty tears appeared at Mr Teal's pathetic appeal, "My kitty has gone from her basket," sung to the tune of "My Bonnies lies over the ocean." The staid chorus, begging some unseen helper to restore Mr Teal's kitty, was almost more than some of the rheumatically inclined could stand, for even laughter is sometimes painful. Miss Williamson, of Philadelphia, told Irish stories in a very winning manner, and Mr Mills related absorbing tales of his life in the Rockies, assuring his hearers that any wild bears they should ever chance upon should be met, not with a shotgun, but a polite how-do-you-do.

"The good men do lives after them" and it is likely that Mr Hicks, of Columbia university, will be remembered thru endless years, not as one of the most alive and progressive of law librarians, nor yet as the husband of a lady with a lovely voice, but rather

as the most aesthetic imitator of Gertrude Hoffman ever known.

The initiated know that rooms and cottages at The Craggs are not numbered. The hotel rooms are named for mountains, thus Miss Wagner occupied "The Needles," indicative perhaps of her keen cataloguing. The cottages are named for birds and Mr. Dougherty will never live down the fact that he became the ruby-throated humming bird. It was also a delightful bit to discover that Dr Steiner, the most vigorous and hardy of enthusiastic explorers, became, in his cottage abode, a demure and modest wren.

One of the advantages of a large post-conference party is that there are people for every mood. Like Plupy Shute, one "died laughing" with Mr Teal or Mr Price or Mr Oke in his entertaining account of his first horseback ride in fifteen years, when utterly spent and limp but still game, he coined a nice phrase in declaring that "from the eye-brows up and the soles of his feet down he was all right," the while naively blaming the horse for not understanding his English. And for restful moods, one may enjoy the quiet and charming grace of those conversationalists of whom Miss Patten and Mr Meyer are such happy examples.

Because of Mr Faxon's wise and considerate arrangements, the trip was especially delightful to those who longed for the enjoyment without the rigor of planning. Horseback rides and mountain-climbing were for the hardier, while motor trips and the scenery itself were inexhaustible sources of pleasure for the less vigorous.

Some of the Post-Conferencers were even moved to poetize, and Mr Hunting (a nuthatch, by the way) with his usual kindness has allowed us to quote from a bit of verse now in his possession.

Oh, I've many lovely things to take
When I shall leave the West;
A memory of deep blue sky
And snowy mountain crest,
And pale green aspens glistening

Against the shadowed pine,
A breath of pungent, racy air
Akin to ancient wine—
And I'll take too the memory
Of vivid woodsy walks,
And by the blazing logs at dusk
Such gay and friendly talks
And sunsets lost so suddenly,
As birds dip in their flight,
And rushing torrents roaring
In the stillness of the night.

MARGERY DOUD.

Overseas Workers Dinner

On Friday at noon those persons who had been in the service of the A. L. A. overseas, met together at the Elk's club house for a luncheon and an opportunity to exchange greetings. About 20 persons were present, some of whom donned again their uniform for old times' sake. Two Red Cross workers were present who were not librarians, but who had been engaged in library service in the interim when there was no one else to take care of the work.

"Just before coffee," Mr L. L. Dickerson asked each one present to arise, state their name, present library position, length of service and location in service overseas. This was responded to heartily and a number of persons added to it the personal touch of experience or humorous story, which enlarged the enjoyment of the occasion.

Among those present were: L. L. Dickerson, Mr and Mrs W. H. Kerr, S. H. Ranck, Harold L. Dougherty, Louise Prouty, J. T. Jennings, Kate D. Ferguson, M. S. Dudgeon, M. E. Ahern, Anne M. Mulheron, Mary L. Booth and F. L. D. Goodrich, and a few others. Greetings were sent to Dr Putnam and Mr Burton E. Stevenson.

A committee was appointed to prepare a tentative plan of a permanent organization, a report to be made at the mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A.

Comment

A city of 10,000 population advertises for a general assistant at \$650 a year. Education, training and experience are asked for!

Library Meetings

Georgia—The twelfth meeting of the Georgia library association was held at the Carnegie library of Atlanta, April 27-28, with 24 librarians in attendance. The session on Tuesday morning was devoted to a discussion of the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. led by Mr C. Seymour Thompson, the state director.

The first regular session of the association was held on Wednesday morning with Mr Thompson presiding in the absence of the president, Chancellor Barrow of the State university. Miss Charlotte Templeton, the newly appointed organizer of the Georgia library commission, presented a "Program for library development in Georgia," in which she gave a brief survey of library conditions in the state as she had found them in her visits since January 1, and outlined the proposed legislation of the Library commission looking toward assuring future development of libraries. The proposed legislation includes an amendment to the state constitution providing for a permissive tax for libraries, county library legislation and revision of the public library law. The association passed a resolution endorsing the proposed legislation and authorized the appointment of a committee to assist in putting it thru. The committee appointed consists of Mr R. L. Foreman, Atlanta; Judge Andrew J. Cobb, Athens and Mrs Nichols Peterson, Tifton.

The afternoon session was given over to reports from the various libraries represented, the revision of the constitution and the election of officers. The following officers were elected: President, Tommie Dora Barker, Carnegie library of Atlanta; first vice-president, Helen Eastman, Carnegie library, Rome; second vice-president, Louise Smith, Carnegie library, Fitzgerald; secretary-treasurer, C. Seymour Thompson, Public library, Savannah.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER,
Secretary.

Idaho—The Idaho library association met in Boise, April 27-29. Much time was devoted to the consideration of the library needs of the state. The need for a county library is very evident when one considers that a large part of the country is still new, and that a large proportion of the population is rural and cannot be served by the widely separated libraries now existing. There are even a number of counties in which there is no town large enough to support a library. So the librarians agreed to work for the passage of a county library law, the appointment of an organizer and the enlargement of the present Free traveling library. Idaho is now surrounded by states having county libraries.

The Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. also received due attention. Mr Ruby, camp librarian during the war, delivered a most interesting address on the A. L. A. war work and the Enlarged Program.

Dr Bryan, State commissioner of education, gave a most enlightening survey of Idaho's educational system and institutions.

Miss Gantt, of the Pocatello public library, told of their Americanization work with the foreigners in their community. They have a number of classes in which the women are taught the American language and ideals and even sometimes methods of cooking. The teachers for these classes are volunteers who give their services for the cause of Americanism.

Discussion of books and various phases of book selection proved most interesting, especially that on children's reference books and new fiction.

The early history of Idaho was presented in a most interesting manner by subject.

MARION ORR,
Secretary.

Michigan—The eighth annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula library association was held in Marquette at the Peter White public library, May 20-22. The evening was devoted to a very delightful musical program followed by a reception

at which the members of Marquette Chapter D. A. R. served refreshments.

The Friday session opened by several musical numbers.

The visiting librarians were cordially welcomed by Mr H. A. Clark, mayor of Marquette, after which the regular papers were read and the morning was filled with lively discussions following each paper. The subjects discussed were as follows:

Library advertising, Mrs Lenore C. Carpenter, Iron Mountain.

Boys and girls clubs, Miss Barbara Van Hulen.

Books suitable for boys and girls not ready for adult reading, Miss Amelia T. Pickett, Painesdale.

Book-binding problems, Miss Ada J. McCarthy, Madison, Wisconsin.

The principal feature of the afternoon session was the talk on the A. L. A. enlarged program given by Mr William Teal of New York City, representative of the A. L. A. The association was very fortunate in having Mr Teal with them as he was able to speak with authority and explain fully what the plans of the A. L. A. are. Other papers read were:

The Menominee County library system, Miss Helena S. LeFevre, Menominee.

Problem of library fines, Mrs Nellie Brayton, Ishpeming.

Relation between public library and schools, Miss Gertrude Kelly, Hancock.

Library instruction in high schools, Miss Harriet Allen, Houghton.

During the afternoon tea was served by domestic science students.

At the evening session, Miss Annie A. Pollard of Grand Rapids, president of the Michigan library association, gave an address, "The big idea in librarianship." During her talk she said:

The whole sum and substance of competence in buying books is to know: intrinsic worth, time worth, local worth, process and cost of production, and above all know the community the library serves.

A librarian needs to do more than to respond to the immediate needs of the readers. He must consider that results of much consequence ensue. He must consider carefully the extent of his responsibility to the community and regulate his selection accordingly.

Narrowness or personal bias should have no place with a librarian—rather moderation and broad toleration and intelligent

sympathy and understanding of human nature and its problems.

Saturday morning was devoted to the business session. The following officers were elected: Harriet Allen, Houghton, president; Abigail D. Lyon, Menominee, vice-president; Adah Shelly, Sault Ste. Marie, secretary-treasurer.

Resolutions of appreciation of the hospitality of Marquette and her people were voted and invitations for the next meeting were received from Menominee and Iron Mountain. Final decision was left in the hands of the officers.

At the close of the morning session, the association was delightfully entertained at a luncheon at Evergreen Lodge by Miss Lydia Olson of the Northern state normal and Miss Alma Olson of the Peter White public library.

ABIGAIL D. LYON,
Secretary.

New Hampshire—A delightful "How do you do" meeting arranged by Miss Lillian Parshley, librarian of the Carnegie library, Rochester, N. H., and reporter for the district, was held in that city on May 26. The meeting opened at nine o'clock with a Round table conducted by Miss Caroline Garland, librarian of the Dover library. Her skillful questioning brought many responses from those present on the various phases of their work. A delicious lunch was served in the library at noon by the librarian and her staff. The afternoon session was turned over to Miss Grace E. Kingsland, secretary of the public library commission. As this was the first Neighborhood meeting to be held in the district since her appointment as secretary, Miss Kingsland took advantage of the opportunity to emphasize the desire of the commission to get in touch with every library in the state and to explain in some detail the sort of help it is prepared to give.

Fifteen librarians and trustees were present, eight towns being represented. Much enthusiasm was shown over the conference and Miss Parshley was congratulated by all on the success of the gathering.

Ohio—A meeting of the Southwest district of the Ohio library association saw 60 librarians and 12 library trustees from the 15 southwest counties of Ohio gathered in Dayton, June 18, to discuss problems of maintenance and management, in answer to a call from the chairman of the district, Electra C. Doren. A larger proportion of library trustees was in attendance than at the state meeting.

Miss Leila Ada Thomas, trustee of the Dayton library, gave the address of welcome.

The purpose of the meeting, as voiced by Miss Doren, who presided at the first session, was "to review the present serious condition of free public libraries in the light of today's emergencies, economic and otherwise; to consider the greatly increased demand upon libraries for authentic information, clean recreation, adult education, as well as coöperation with schools; to discuss the bearings of library laws, library funds, and the rewards which the library profession offers in comparison with industry and business."

Preceding the general session in the morning, a conference of children's library workers was conducted by Miss Gertrude Avey, of the Cincinnati public library.

The morning session was devoted to the discussion of the library worker's welfare, a fundamental consideration which hitherto has not had representation on the programs of library meetings to any great extent. Miss Myrtle Sweetman, former librarian of West Carnegie branch library of Dayton gave a brief talk on income insurance in connection with the problem of old age provision and retirement funds. Louis Ruthenberg, superintendent of the Delco Light Co., gave an interesting account of the efforts made by that company for the welfare and training of its employees.

Standardization of salaries and certification of library positions were recommended in the discussion of the problem of library salaries, led by Miss

Janet Hannaford, present librarian of West Carnegie branch, who gave a report of an investigation of salaries and living conditions among library workers. The report brought out in a striking manner the inadequacy of library salaries in relation to the advanced costs of living and in comparison with the rewards offered employees in business and industry.

Library funds and legislation and library service to the blind featured the afternoon session. Mr Washington T. Porter, trustee of the Cincinnati public library, presided.

Mr R. G. Fitzgerald, vice-president of the Dayton library board of trustees, spoke of the difficulties confronting the Dayton library. He discussed also some of the provisions of the proposed county district library law.

Burton Egbert Stevenson, whom the chairman of the conference had been fortunate enough to secure as speaker for the evening meeting, was in attendance at the afternoon session. He gave interesting information upon how the existing county library law had made it possible to extend Chillicothe library service to Ross county.

The subject of adequate library funds was considered by Mr Bernis Brien, trustee of the Dayton library. He discussed as one of the factors in the shortage of library funds the lack of self-assertion on the part of public libraries. He urged that libraries should not be ashamed of their poverty, but should make every effort to make public their plight and to place their needs and difficulties before the citizens whom they serve.

Following this session, tea was served at the Woman's club, and opportunity given for the visiting librarians and trustees to meet prominent citizens of Dayton who have championed the local library movement.

The evening meeting was held at the Engineers' club and was devoted to the consideration of the A. L. A. enlarged program.

Carl P. P. Vitz, vice-librarian of the Cleveland public library, told of the

war activities of the A. L. A. and gave a convincing presentation of the value and need of the peace activities contemplated in the enlarged program.

He was followed by Mr Stevenson, with an illustrated lecture on the A. L. A. war service. Mr Stevenson's identification with the movement and his wealth of personal experience enabled him to present the most graphic account of library war activities yet given by a library war worker to the public of this section of the state. The librarians and library friends who were present realized, as never before, the vitality and scope of the A. L. A. war mission and the efficiency with which it was fulfilled. He closed with an inspiring appeal for the support of the A. L. A. program.

It was the expression of all who attended the sessions that in point of enthusiasm, numbers present, and pertinence of the discussions, this meeting was one of the most successful ever held in the Southwest district.

VIRGINIA HOLLINGSWORTH,
Secretary.

Tennessee—The Tennessee library association held its annual meeting at Nashville, May 6. The "all state program" was so interesting and helpful that one day proved too short.

A welcome address by Governor Roberts of Tennessee expressed his keen appreciation of the part librarians play in the betterment of citizenship and a pledge of his support in all future library undertakings.

A. S. Williams, state superintendent of public instruction and John Trotwood Moore, state librarian, spoke on library extension work in Tennessee as conducted by their departments. Mr Moore placed before the association the draft of a proposed county libraries law. Mr Baskette, president of the trustees of Carnegie library, Nashville, discussed extension work most interestingly.

A committee on legislation was appointed.

A discussion of the Enlarged Program as it effects Tennessee filled the

afternoon session. After a short business session, a drive was enjoyed to the Hermitage, the beautiful old home of Andrew Jackson, a place of great historic interest and charm of surroundings.

At a dinner extended to the association by the Carnegie library of Nashville a round table on "the book which has interested me most this year" was conducted under the able leadership of Miss Marilla Freeman of Memphis. It was most enjoyable.

The following officers were elected: President, Charles H. Stone, Peabody college, Nashville; vice-president, Miss Margaret McE. Kercheval, Carnegie library, Nashville; secretary and treasurer, Miss Dora Sanders, Vanderbilt university library, Nashville.

Knoxville extended an invitation for the next meeting.

ARRALEE BUNN, Secretary.

Coming meetings

An institute for librarians arranged by the board of the Free public library commissioners of Massachusetts, will be held at Simmons college, July 13-15. All interested in library discussion will be cordially welcomed. No charges are made beyond those incidental to traveling and accommodations during the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Michigan library association will be held in Petoskey, September 16-18. A fine program is being planned and all librarians are urged to be present. Petoskey is a beautiful meeting place and this season of the year near the deep forests on the shores of the bay offer the choice of open air and beautiful scenery. Headquarters will be at the Cushman hotel, where reasonable rates on the American plan are offered.

A week of discussion of library methods for New Hampshire librarians and library workers will be held under the auspices of the city library commission and the state college library at State college, Durham, New Hampshire, August 16-22. The instruction will be specially adapted for the small libraries.

The annual meeting of the New York state library association will be held at Lake Placid club, Essex county, week of September 20-25. A week of refreshment and recreation is being planned. The feature of offering prizes for excellence of work during the preceding year will be repeated this year. The rules of the committee on awards exclude from competition this year the winners of the previous years, and provide a somewhat different basis of tests and credits, thus giving a chance of success to any small library doing creditable work in a community of less than 600 population.

Enlarged Program Effort in Minnesota

An interesting phase of the work for the Enlarged Program is found in the action taken by the Minnesota library association thru its committee. The association has entered into a campaign to increase membership in state and national associations until all persons concerned with library progress are definitely affiliated with both.

A membership chairman for each congressional district has been named who is charged with, 1) To secure membership from all librarians of every kind of library, 2) Every library to become a member of the Minnesota library association and the larger libraries to become members of the A. L. A., 3) All individual trustees to join the state association and at least one member of each board to join the A. L. A., 4) All ex-trustees, commercial clubs, other civic bodies and friends of libraries to join state association.

A special effort is being made to have every library in the state represented at the state meeting at Hibbing, September 15-18 by its library, and at least one trustee or citizen.

The library assistants are coming forward with their usual spirit of loyalty and nearly everyone has responded by joining one association or other. Over 30 new members from Minneapolis alone have joined both the A. L. A. and the state association.

Interesting Things in Print

The Public library of Trenton, New Jersey, has issued a special list on automobile engineering.

The final sale of the famous Huth library collection was completed in June. These sales started in 1911 and have realized over \$1,000,000 in the eight yearly sales that have occurred.

An interesting discussion of "The dust problems in public libraries," by Jacques W. Redway, Fellow of the Meteorological society, appeared in the May number of *The Medical Times*.

An interesting little booklet on Cattle brands, a sketch of bygone days in the cow country, by Wm. M. Raine, is issued by the Houghton Mifflin Company. This eight-page story furnishes excellent bait for certain kind of boy readers.

The New York state library has issued a new edition of the *Library School Bulletin 43* Indexing principles, rules and examples, by Martha T. Wheeler. This is the third edition, revised in accordance with the new developments in indexing.

The Public library of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has received a collection of tablets from Dudley E. Waters of that city which date back to the days of Nebuchadnezzar. These were found in recent excavations in Mesopotamia. The tablets are accompanied by translations of their contents in English. One bears the seal of the scribe of the temple of Jerusalem.

The staff of the Public library, Syracuse, N. Y., has compiled a pamphlet, under the title, Roosevelt, lover of books. It contains a list of books written by Mr Roosevelt; brief reviews of his favorite writers in his own words; a list of books for which he wrote introductions; lists of his favorite authors; lists of books in the Pigskin library and those that he carried on other journeys and lists of books he mentions in his various writings.

The Boston public library has issued a list of books in that library relating to American industrial problems. The following subjects are covered:

Collective bargaining and trade agreements, Strikes and lockouts, Boycotts and blacklists, Injunctions in labor disputes, Arbitration, Open and closed shop, Labor representation in industry.

News notes on government publications published by the library No. 6, gives annotated lists of Treasury publications of interest and value to business men.

Margaret Ely, librarian of the Lake View high school, Chicago, has prepared a directory of the high school librarians of the country who have had special training for library work. The index is accurate, its contents being made up of answers to a questionnaire.

Miss Ely prepared this for her own use, but is willing to print it if evidence is shown that it would be desired by other librarians. It could be extended perhaps, by school librarians whose names have not been included, who could write Miss Ely, giving data for inclusion. Miss Ely will be glad to hear from anyone interested.

The long-predicted advent of pamphlets into the American book trade has at last occurred. B. W. Huebsch is using full-page space to advertise sixteen pamphlets. "Why not pamphlets?" the ad. is captioned. "In Europe," it continues, "substantial books have long been issued in paper covers. We did not observe the custom because cloth binding was so cheap. But no longer! The only way to meet the high cost of reading is to bring out paper-covered books in large editions." Publishers who have received word of yet another binding increase during the current week will be inclined to agree with Mr Huebsch.

The May number of the *Bulletin* of the Library association of Portland,

Oregon, is made a memorial to the late Mary Frances Isom. It is made up of contributions from the library staff, the library board, Miss Cornelia Marvin, state librarian and other librarians of Oregon, superintendents of schools of Portland, various welfare workers, clergymen and professors who had come in contact with Miss Isom in her work. Resolutions from the board of directors of the Portland library, the trustees of the state library, the Pacific northwest library association, the Professional women's league, Association of collegiate alumni, Oregon civic league, Hellenic commercial league, Social workers' association of Oregon, and other organizations are given. Editorials from various periodicals and papers and expressions of appreciation by many library workers are also included.

The record is one of unstinted praise for and appreciation of the great librarian and the fine woman.

An article in the May number of the *Inland Printer* describes very interestingly the John M. Wing foundation of the Newberry library, Chicago. Mr. Wing had full and accurate knowledge of the art of printing and the collection is valuable. Reprints of the article may be had.

John M. Wing left his fortune to establish a library as an inspiration and a joy to the workers in the industry greatest in the world in its far-reaching influences and effects upon civilization. The Newberry library is the home of the foundation, a library already rich in material of interest to lovers of the art of printing.

He left by will practically all of his estate to the Newberry library, with the direction that "the income from this bequest be used for the purchase of books which treat of... the history and development of the arts of printing, engraving and book illustration from the date of the introduction into Europe of the art of printing with type...."

E. E. Sheldon, the author, superintendent of apprentices at the R. R. Donnelley & Company printing plant, has made an interesting presentation of the bequest.

Library Schools

Carnegie library, Pittsburgh

On May 7, Herman H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, gave two lectures to the library school: on the "History and administration of the Library of Congress" and "Bibliography."

Miss Anna MacDonald of the Pennsylvania library commission, talked to the school, May 10, on "County libraries in Pennsylvania," and on May 20, Mrs. Marie Croiset Van der Kop-Croiset, assistant librarian of the Amsterdam library, Holland, spoke on "Libraries in Holland."

During the exhibition of book plates of the American bookplate society, which was held in the Carnegie library during the month of May, Mr. C. Valentine Kirby spoke to the school on "The history of the bookplate." May 8, Mrs. Roy Hunt gave a talk on "Fine book-bindings," illustrating her lecture with beautiful examples of binding, some of which she, herself, had done.

The A. L. A. mending exhibit was displayed during the week of May 10-15.

Abigail Hawkins, diploma, '19, has accepted a position as Reference assistant in the Allegheny free public library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ruth G. Hopkins, certificate '06, has resigned her position as children's librarian in the Reuben McMillan free library, Youngstown, Ohio, to become children's librarian in the Bridgeport public library, Bridgeport, Conn.

A recent appointment which is of interest to the library world is that of Miss Nina C. Brotherton to the position of principal of the Carnegie library school, recently left vacant by the resignation of Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle. Miss Brotherton has had both academic and professional training and has had experience in practical library work and in teaching. She received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Vassar college in 1906 and the certificate from Western Reserve library school the following year. From 1907 to 1912, she was children's librarian in Cleveland, and from 1912 to 1917

had supervision of story-telling throughout the Cleveland library system, was instructor in story-telling in the training class in children's work of the Cleveland public library, and had charge of the parents' and teachers' room. In 1917, she came to the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh where she has been in charge of the work with schools, at first as supervisor of the division of work with schools, and later, when it was made a department, as its head. During the last two years she has been, in addition to her position in the library, a member of the faculty of the Carnegie library school.

It is with great regret that announcement is made, also, that Miss Lucy E. Fay of the faculty of the school, who has been acting as principal in the interval between the resignation and the new appointment, finds it necessary after her serious illness last winter, to take a long rest from all work. She has been granted a leave of absence.

Miss Frances H. Kelly, who has been librarian of the South Side branch library, has been appointed head of the department of work with schools.

JOHN H. LEETE,
Director.

University of Illinois

On June 16, 11 members of the senior class, whose names appeared in the June issue of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, received the degree of B. L. S. One student, Rudolph H. Gjellness, who was absent 20 months for overseas duty in the war and has therefore been unable to complete his work at the close of this academic year, will be allowed to finish during the summer and will receive the B. L. S. degree by vote of the faculty and University senate, in August upon the next conferring of degrees by the university.

The following are appointments of seniors:

Mary I. Brokaw, librarian, Tennie, Davis, Marvin and Edmonds, corporation lawyers, 35 Nassau St., New York City.

Anita M. Hostetter, secretary and assistant to the librarian, Kansas State normal school.

Amelia Krieg assistant in charge of Romance Languages library, University of Illinois.

Cleo Lichtenberger, catalog department, University of Illinois.

Katherine Leslie McGraw, catalog department, University of Illinois.

Maud Katharine McLaughlin returns to her position as librarian in charge of Agricultural library, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Grace M. Murray, reviser for summer session, University of Illinois.

Esther Pierson, assistant librarian, Public library, Emporia, Kansas.

Mary L. Warnock, reference and loan desk assistant, University of Illinois.

Carroll P. Baber, Illinois 18-20, assistant librarian, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

Appointments of juniors:

Mae C. Anders, reviser, Iowa summer library school, Organizer for Iowa library commission.

Margaret L. Dempster, reviser, University of Illinois, summer session in library training.

James R. Gullidge, organizer, Wake Forest college, North Carolina.

Bessie Johnson, assistant cataloger, Iowa State teachers' college, Cedar Falls.

Eunice Wells, cataloger, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

At the A. L. A. conference, the Library school association held its annual business meeting and dinner on Thursday evening, June 3, Antlers hotel. About 50, including Mr Windsor as guest of honor and Mr Ernest J. Reece and Mr W. E. Henry as guest-directors, attended the dinner. There was no formal program, but short speeches were made informally by Mr Windsor and Miss Cornelia Marvin. Miss Marvin spoke particularly of the proposed memorial to Mrs Ida A Kidder, B. L. S., 1906, which may take the form of a scholarship open to students at the Oregon State agricultural college, Corvallis. Miss Tyler reported on the status of the Katherine Sharp memorial. This, a bronze bas-relief portrait is practically completed at the studio of Lorado Taft, Chicago.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

Julia Merrill, president; Mary Bil-

lingsley, vice-president; Grace Barnes, second vice-president; Josie B. Houchens, secretary-treasurer.

FRANCES SIMPSON,
Assistant-director.

Los Angeles

The talks of three visiting librarians brightened the days of study before final examinations. Miss Helen B. Sutliff, chief of the cataloging department in the Stanford University library, described the special collections there and inspired the class by her account of the stimulus found in cataloging. Miss Annabel Porter, chief of the children's department in the Tacoma public library, spoke entertainingly about children's book week and new ways of advertising children's books. Miss Edna I. Allyn, librarian of the Library of Hawaii, gave a fascinating account of life in the islands and the possibility of library extension.

Dr and Mrs Walter Lindley entertained the faculty and the school at tea. Dr Lindley is one of the library school directors and a book collector whose Shakespeare and Blake collections are unusual in their extent and interest. As the school examined the rare books he described some of the pleasures of book collecting in an alluring way.

The following subjects have been chosen for graduation bibliographies:

Vida Abrahams, Use of pictures in teaching.

Helen Aldrich, Books of humor.

Helen Alexander, The three Brontës.

Mary Anderson, Fiction of the Great War.

Estelle Bridge, Use of motion pictures in education.

Clara Byrne, Stories of California for children.

Mary Caples, Psychology of advertising.

Helene Conant, Bolshevism.

Helen Coyner, Costume design.

Emily Domers, Aerial navigation since 1915.

Reba Dwight, One-act plays.

Mary Harris, Industrial democracy.

Fern Hartman, Library publicity.

Marian Hayman, Colleges and universities of California.

Sadie Hoffman, Patriotism in literature.

Harriet Monfort, Women and labor.

Marjorie Silverthorn, One-act plays.

Nancy Vaughan, English publishers.
Katharine West, Use of motion pictures.
Elizabeth Woodhouse, William James.
George E. Chase, Walnut culture in the United States.

Instead of a bibliography, Marion Rownd has presented a thesis, Four great English libraries. This and her work in the library school have been accepted as her senior year at Occidental college, and she will receive the degree of B. A. with the class of 1920.

MARION HORTON,
Principal.

New York public library

The commencement exercises for the classes of 1920 were held at the central building of the New York public library on Friday, June 11. Professor Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin college, who while on leave of absence from Oberlin held the principalship of the school for a year following Miss Plummer's death, spoke upon the subject, "The librarian and his avocation." Mr Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York public library, presided, and awarded the diplomas and certificates. Those receiving diplomas were:

Delia Wheelock Steele Nicholson, Kansas City, Missouri.

Marion Metcalf Root, Oberlin, Ohio.

Estella Mary Slaven, Austin, Minnesota.

Certificates were awarded to:

Lena A. Atkinson, Des Moines, Iowa.

Elizabeth A. Banks, Fairfield, Connecticut.

Louis H. Bolander, Romulus.

Laurence L. Brown, Fall River, Massachusetts.

Amelia Collier, La Grande, Oregon.

Marguerite V. Doggett, Brooklyn.

Amy M. Ford, Brooklyn.

Marilla B. George, Hartford, Connecticut.

Harriet E. Glendenning, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Grace W. Hardie, Birmingham, Alabama.

Ann H. Klauder, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Ernestine D. Loomis, Syracuse.

Bessie E. McGregor, Ottawa, Canada.

Mrs Kathryn C. Nelson, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Dorothy K. Puddington, Madison, New Jersey.

Ruth K. Schabacker, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Marion E. Southwick, Detroit, Michigan.

Marion C. Terry, Riverhead.

Louise Webb, Brooklyn.

Mary P. Welles, Hartford, Connecticut.

Theodore Du Bois Wiggins, New York City.

Constance M. Winchell, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Eleanor M. Witmer, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The annual dinner of the Alumni association was held at the Park Avenue hotel.

The following were elected as officers:

President, Forrest B. Spaulding; first vice-president, Philena A. Dickey; second vice-president, Minerva E. Grimm; secretary, Susan M. Molleson; treasurer, Edna B. Gearhart.

Practically all the members of the present classes have accepted positions. Omitting the few who have occupied posts in New York while taking the library school work and who will continue in their places, these appointments are as follows:

Delia Nicholson, Library of Hawaii.

Marion Root, New York public library.

Estella Slaven, New York public library.

Lena Atkinson, Public library, Des Moines, Ia.

Elizabeth Banks, Public library, Bridgeport, Conn.

Louis Bolander, New York municipal library.

Amelia Collier, Public library, Great Falls, Mont.

Marilla George, Library school of the New York public library.

Grace Hardie, New York public library.

Ann Klauder, New York public library.

Ernestine Loomis, Public library, Syracuse, N. Y.

Bessie McGregor, New York public library.

Dorothy Puddington, New York public library.

Marion Southwick, Public library, Detroit, Mich.

Marion Terry, New York public library.

Constance Winchell, American Library Association.

The fall entrance examinations for 1920-21 will be held on Friday, August 27, in New York public library and at designated points thruout the country.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

New York state library

The closing exercises of the school, always very informal, consisted this year of a farewell reception to the senior class on Thursday afternoon, June 10, and commencement exercises on Friday morning. Dr John H. Finley,

president of the University of the State of New York, gave the address to the graduating class, and the degree of Bachelor of Library Science was conferred on 10 members of the class of 1920: Mildred C. Chutter, Dorothy D. Gibbs, Marjorie A. Harrington, Mary Hiss, Hazel M. Leach, Ruth Montgomery, Joy E. Morgan, Elizabeth de W. Root, Elizabeth Topping, Malcolm O. Young and Helen G. Cushing of the class of 1919.

The junior class and senior special students presented the school with a generous contribution toward a victrola.

Considerable interest was shown in the final seminar papers and original bibliographies which were on display Thursday afternoon during the reception hour. The subjects of the final bibliographies are:

Selected reading list on Argentina, Mildred C. Chutter.

Bibliography of Emma Hart Willard, Dorothy D. Gibbs.

Calendar of New York state library manuscripts, miscellaneous, vol. 5, Marjorie A. Harrington.

Selected and annotated list on household management, Mary Hiss.

Index to *Best Book lists* of the New York state library, 1916-17, Hazel M. Leach.

Index to library reports, being a supplement to Moody's Index, Ruth Montgomery.

Selected articles on free trade and production and on municipal ownership; prepared for the *Debaters' Handbook Series*, published by the H. W. Wilson Co., Joy E. Morgan.

Historical fiction for the grades and high school libraries, Elizabeth deW. Root.

Library survey of Troy, N. Y., Elizabeth R. Topping.

Amherstiana, Malcolm O. Young.

Library survey of Durham, N. H., Helen G. Cushing.

The following appointments to positions supplement the list published last month:

Mary Hiss, '20, assistant, Kentucky library commission, Frankfort, Sept. 1.

Hazel M. Leach, '20, librarian, State normal school library, Potsdam, Sept. 1.

Edith Lounsbury, '20, assistant, Public Information desk, New York public library, July 7.

Joy E. Morgan, '20, publicity worker in connection with the A. L. A. Enlarged Program, June 15.

Malcolm O. Young, '20, reference librarian, Amherst College libraries, Sept. 1.

Gertrude E. Hall, '21, director of children's work, Public library, Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 15.

Ingrid Kobro, '21, assistant, children's department, Public library, East Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1.

Eleanor Welch, '21, librarian, State normal school library, Stevens Point, Wis., June 21.

The following summer assignments have also been made: Birgit Foss and Grace E. Hatch, assistants, New York state library; Hung Yu Feng, cataloger on the Chinese collection at the Library of Congress; Ingrid Kobro and Gudrun Moe, catalogers at Dartmouth college library, Hanover, N. H.; Ralph Munn assistant, Public information desk, New York public library; Anna M. Shepard, assistant, Circulation department, New York public library.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of the following former students:

Josephine T. Sackett, '13, to Karl W. Johansson of Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 1, at Providence, R. I.

Leila Kemmerer, '16, to Benjamin F. Gabbert of Davenport, Iowa, on Saturday, June 5.

EDNA M. SANDERSON,
Acting vice-director.

Pratt Institute

The school has decided this year for the first time to admit college graduates without examination. In the good old days, when there were two or three times as many applicants as we could accept, a competitive examination seemed the only fair thing, as by means of it we preserved an open door for library assistants whose experience put them on a par with the recent college graduates, but with the falling off of applicants since the war (though the number shows an increase over 1919) it is foolish to set up unnecessary barriers. The results of the June entrance examinations are not yet known, but we will undoubtedly hold entrance examinations in September and possibly in August.

The annual pilgrimage to the *Country Life Press* at Garden City, which culminates Mr Stevens' series of lectures on printing, took place on June 2 and was an unqualified success. A serene June day contributed greatly to the pleasure of the stroll through the gardens of the Press. The inspection of the works was made under com-

petent guidance, and at its conclusion each visitor was presented with an attractive book descriptive of the *Country Life Press* and its literary associations.

The visiting lecturers this term have included Miss Caroline Jones of the A. L. A. hospital service, Miss Anna G. Hall, library organizer of the Educational extension division at Albany, who talked on the organization and reorganization of small libraries, and Mr Frederick G. Melcher of the *Publishers' Weekly* who gave, by request, his talk on Children's books as preparation for citizenship.

Thanks to the courtesy of the Brooklyn public library, the school enjoyed the privilege of hearing Miss Amy Lowell speak on Modern poetry and the librarian.

The following appointments have been made in the class of 1920:

Beatrice Bromell is to be in the children's department of the New York public library.

Annina De Angelis has been made head of the circulation department of the East Orange public library.

Georgie H. Faison has been appointed to the cataloging staff of the Yale University library.

Lillian Nordica Fenneman returns to the Chicago public library.

Blanche A. Garber is under appointment to the circulation department of the Indianapolis public library.

Grace H. Hoysradt will be an assistant in the children's room of our own library.

Florence L. Jones returns to the Indianapolis public library.

Mary Louise Man rejoins the staff of the Public library, Portland, Ore.

Florence Merville has been made cataloger of the Public library at Highland Park, Michigan.

Virginia Morse Packard has been appointed assistant librarian of the State normal school at Newark, N. J.

Esther D. Royall, who is on leave of absence from the Charleston Bank, will resume her duties there upon graduation.

Vernette Sutherland has accepted an appointment in the cataloging department of the New York public library.

Myra Cone Sweet has accepted the position of library assistant in the library of the Commercial high school in Brooklyn for the coming year.

Nancy W. Sydnor is to be librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond, Virginia.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-director.

Riverside, Cal.

The directors of the Riverside public library are negotiating for the purchase of adjacent property and the transfer of the Riverside library service school to more commodious quarters. The frontage is 89 feet and the depth the same as the library block (160 feet). When the purchase is completed and added to the library property the total dimensions will be 249x160 feet.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS.

St. Louis

The closing exercises of the school were held in the assembly room of the Public library on May 28, in the presence of about 150 persons. The address to the graduates was made by Mr Percival Chubb, leader of the Ethical society, on "The companionable side of books." Mr Chubb spoke from the text "The best, corrupted, becomes the worst," and applied it to the association with books, which, in itself the best of all associations, might become corrupted by formalism or indifference, either in the hands of teachers or of librarians. He ended with a plea for the choice of the proper book for an environment—some for open country, some for the woods or streams, some for scholarly seclusion—and recommended the selection of vacation books for oneself or others on this principle. The exhibition of two little pocket companions of his own—one a three penny copy of Abraham Cowley's essays and one a shilling edition of Robert Herrick, evoked sighs for the by-gone days before the shortage of print paper.

Following the address, diplomas were awarded by Dr Bostwick to the following members of the graduating class:

Belle S. Block, Mildred Boatman, Clara Alexander Brown, Hortense F. Eggman, Clara Fuerbringer, Mildred Lorene Hesse, Gladys Hollabaugh, Mary Lucille Mosher, Fredrica Fae Roop, Phyllis Shewell Roth, Adele Julia Sotier, Irene Virginia Wayne.

An informal reception followed.

A. E. B.

Simmons college

Graduation exercises were held June 14, at Harvard church, Brookline, followed by the alumnae luncheon in the college building, and the president's reception at night.

The degree of B. S. in Library Science was conferred upon the following group of 28 women:

Joyce G. Backus, Mildred R. Bradbury, Elizabeth Burrage, Catherine V. Damon, Dorothy H. Eaton, Marion Eaton, Emily G. Ethell, Virginia D. Frost, Beatrice I. Gilman, Ruth M. E. Henning, Hazel E. Hutchins, Mildred N. Jaques, Dorothy K. Kohl, Margaret L. Milne, Stella M. Morse, A. Margaret Nellis, Elizabeth Nott, E. Winifred Olden, M. Grace Reely, Marion S. Rust, Winifred K. St. John, Edith B. Seibel, Elizabeth G. Skolfeld, Kathleen M. Snow, Alice M. Waldron, Dorothea S. Walker, Margaret Withington, Helen M. Wurtzbach.

Dorothy Coffin was summoned home to Iowa by the illness and death of her father just before the examinations, so the degree was necessarily deferred.

It is customary to admit a limited number of women with suitable qualifications of education, personality and library experience, to the one-year program, tho not as candidates for a degree. They receive no certificate, but are entitled to an official statement of record.

Six such "specials" have completed satisfactorily the programs for which they were enrolled.

Incidentally, their varied experience has added much to the class discussions. The list is Alberta Caille, Elise Carroll, Dorothy Davidson, Ethel Jones, Gertrude Morse, and Drusilla Rutherford.

Appointments of the Class of 1920 in addition to those already reported are:

Joyce G. Backus, librarian, Normal school, Ellensburg, Washington.
Elizabeth Burrage, assistant, New York public library.

Alberta Caille, returning to the Public library, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Catherine V. Damon, children's work, Norfolk House Center library, Roxbury.

Dorothy Davidson, assistant, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dorothy H. Eaton, assistant, Simmons College library, Boston.

Ruth M. E. Hennig, cataloger, Massachusetts institute of technology, Cambridge.

Hazel E. Hutchins, librarian, High school, Portland, Maine.

Mildred N. Jaques, general assistant, Mount Holyoke College library, South Hadley.

Ethel Jones, returning to the Public library, Detroit, Michigan.

Dorothy K. Kohl, children's librarian, Public library, Waterbury, Connecticut.

Margaret L. Milne, children's work, Norfolk House Center library, Roxbury.

Stella M. Morse, reference assistant, Public library, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Margaret Nellis, general assistant, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elizabeth Nott, assistant, Williams College library, Williamstown.

Drusilla Rutherford, general assistant, Public library, Seattle, Washington.

Winifred K. St. John, assistant reference librarian, State agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas.

Edith B. Seibel, first assistant, Boston University library, Boston.

Elizabeth G. Skolfeld, general assistant, Dartmouth College library, Hanover.

Dorothea S. Walker, assistant reference librarian, Public library, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Helen M. Wurtzbach, shelf curator, Massachusetts institute of technology library, Cambridge.

Each of the juniors is assigned to a library for at least two weeks of practical work during the summer, and several of them have engaged to do longer periods of paid work.

Miss Howe is to give the cataloging and classification courses in the Columbia University summer school during the Simmons college vacation.

The school is sorry to lose from its staff Miss Elizabeth Sampson, '18, who has been for the last two years the reviser and assistant in the cataloging courses. Miss Sampson's desire to gain further experience in a western library we have to approve professionally even to our own loss.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Director.

University of Washington

On June 11, Miss Mary Baker, head of the University branch of the Seattle public library, closed the course of special lectures with an account of her

War Library Service and her experience in library work on the East side of New York City. During the last month the following librarians have lectured: J. T. Jennings, of the Seattle public library, on library buildings; Miss Mabel Z. Wilson, of the State normal school at Bellingham, on the nature and service of normal school libraries; Mrs Gertrude F. Hess, of the Seattle public library on Work with clubs in a public library; and Miss Agnes Cowing, also of Seattle, on Hospital library service.

The annual banquet and election of officers of the Alumni association of the library school was held June 11 at the University Commons. Miss Baker spoke upon her work in the East in Hospital service and in New York City.

Of particular interest were the reports given by Mr Henry on the A. L. A. conference, and by Miss Martin on the success of the pamphlet "A call to librarianship." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Lillian Collins '14; vice-president, Hazel Jones '17; treasurer, Beatrice Mercer '16; secretary, Elizabeth Henry '18; editor, Ellen Howe, '15.

Mary W. Gibb '17, was married June 3 to Jacob Philip Hermann, of Genesee, Idaho.

Marion J. Lewis '19, was married March 24 to Lyman Black of Seattle.

W. E. HENRY,
Director.

Western Reserve university

The closing weeks of the school have seen the completion of the course in government publications given by Carl P. Vitz of the Cleveland public library, and the final tests in all technical subjects. Prof H. S. Woodward of the Adelbert college faculty gave a brief course on public speaking. A unique presentation of the subject of special library work was in the form of an all day symposium with informal discussions by the following librarians: Alta B. Clafin, Federal Reserve Bank, Emma M. Boyer, Hydraulic Steel Co., Lil-

lian L. Hutchinson, National Carbon Co., Harriet E. Leitch, Lakeside Hospital library, Wm. Mc McKee, Museum of Art, all of Cleveland, and Louise E. Grant, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron. Library advertising and business letter writing were two subjects presented by Sidney S. Wilson, secretary-treasurer of Western Reserve university.

The faculty sustains a loss in the resignation of Miss Martha Wilson. Miss Wilson's lectures on School library work have been of the greatest practical value to the students.

May 13-15, the class visited the Public library, Youngstown, Ohio, and the Carnegie library system of Pittsburgh, with a brief visit at Homestead library. Valuable observations were made based upon the course in library administration. The following week, the class made the usual visit to the Oberlin College library and enjoyed seeing Mr Root of the faculty in his own library.

Founders Day exercises June 15, were participated in by the public libraries of Cleveland, East Cleveland and Lakewood as well as by the library school. The services were commemorative of Mr Andrew Carnegie, whose death had occurred since the last commencement. The address was given by Dr Charles C. Williamson of New York.

At the commencement exercises of all of the professional schools of Western Reserve university, June 17, sixteen students of the Library school received their certificates. All were placed in positions considerably in advance of commencement. The class of 1920 has the distinction of having 100 per cent membership in the A. L. A.

Three subjects for final bibliographies were assigned to the students as follows:

1. Selected and annotated list of fiction written in English, or translated into English, dealing with the European war.
2. Ireland; a selected bibliography dealing with Irish history and political, social and economic conditions.

3. Municipal recreations; a selected bibliography dealing with all phases of the recreational life provided by the city itself.

Recent appointments are as follows:

Martha Wilson, '05, librarian, Lincoln library, Springfield, Ill.

Edna I. Allyn, '05, librarian, Library of Hawaii, Honolulu, on leave of absence to attend A. L. A. meeting.

Ruth M. Fornwalt, '15, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Emily Bird Smith, '18, Missouri library commission, Jefferson City.

Gertrude E. Clark, '19, Public library, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Louise S. Willis, '19, Public library, Detroit, Mich.

The marriage is announced of Florence I. Scott, '19, to William Firth Northrop, Pawtuxet, R. I., June 2, 1920.

Appointments, class of 1920, are as follows:

Maud E. Covington, branch librarian, Public library, Portland, Oregon.

Aphra M. Danforth, Cleveland public library.

Loleta I. Dawson, Detroit public library.
Ruth P. Hayes, Public library, Portland, Ore.

Ruth E. Judson, librarian, Public library, Sandusky, O.

Marjorie E. Kearney, Public library, Des Moines, Iowa.

Helen McWethy, Cleveland public library.

Helen E. Miner, librarian, High-school library, Shaker Heights.

Muriel Wright, Cleveland public library.

The following return to positions from which leave of absence was granted:

Lydia M. Barrette, librarian, Public library, Jacksonville, Ill.

Marjorie F. Coons, Bertha F. Parr, Mary E. Rinta and Cora S. Taylor, Cleveland public library.

Alice S. Tyler,
Director.

University of Wisconsin

The last weeks of the school year were devoted to intensive work in book selection and to the completion of subject bibliographies. The class enjoyed and profited extremely from the course given them by Corinne Bacon. Particular attention was given to literature and sociology. Miss Bacon was able to stay for an additional week and had 26 appointments with the class. In addition to lectures on selection of fiction and of books in sociology, religion, philosophy, ethics and fine arts,

she gave three talks on modern poets with special stress on Masfield and Gibson. These supplemented Miss Rittenhouse's earlier lecture on contemporary American poets.

Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, was the guest of the school on May 21. She spoke on Our inheritance, giving a review in vivid manner, of American library progress from 1876-1919, with sketches of the men and women who have left us a splendid inheritance. The class enjoyed meeting Miss Ahern personally at a tea given in her honor and were entertained by her humorous account of experiences with the A. L. A. war service in France.

When the special session of the Wisconsin legislature was held in May, the Library commission was successful in securing an additional appropriation of \$10,000 toward the maintenance of the library school. This will enable the commission to vote substantial increases in salary to members of the instructive staff of the school.

Elizabeth Pomeroy, librarian of the U. S. Public Health hospital, Drexel Blvd., Chicago, spoke on hospital library work during May.

The class gave a delightful boat ride on Lake Mendota in honor of Miss Bacon, and Miss Turvill entertained the faculty and students at her country home on May 31.

Commencement exercises took place on June 17, Dr George Clarke Sellery, dean of the College of letters and science, University of Wisconsin, gave the address on "Books and life."

Students who will graduate and their appointments for next year, are as follows:

Eva Alford, assistant, Public library, Duluth, Minn.

Amy M. Anderson, librarian, Stevens Point public library.

Eleanor C. Bruns, assistant, Detroit public library.

Mabel E. Cross, assistant, Detroit public library.

Stephanie Deland, reviser, Library school, Madison.

Florence E. Dodd, assistant librarian, Superior state normal school.

Marion Ewing, assistant, children's department, Cleveland public library and student, course in library work with children, Western Reserve library school.

Isabel D. Farrand, children's librarian, Kellogg public library, Green Bay.

Charles R. Flack, chief assistant, Public library, Edmonton, Canada.

Lillian Froggatt, cataloger, Racine public library.

Dorothy Gipp, assistant, West Side library, Evansville, Indiana.

Hazel H. Haberman, children's librarian, Waukesha public library.

Virginia M. Hinner, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee.

Edna M. Holden, assistant in charge of extension, Public library, Logansport, Ind.

Lorine Kolbeck, children's librarian, Public library, Buhl, Minn.

Rena Landt, cataloger, La Crosse public library.

Rowena Lodwick, cataloger, Public library, Dubuque, Iowa.

Lucile S. Liebermann, assistant, New York public library.

Mary C. McQuaid, librarian, Traveling libraries, Iowa library commission.

Leone Morgan.

Lena Muckel, assistant, Legislative reference library, Madison.

Mae E. Niemie, librarian, East End branch library, Superior.

Signa Niemi, assistant, Public library, Eyeleth, Minn.

Mona Nyhuus will spend the winter in Paris.

Grace M. Oberheim, chief of circulation, Public library, Dubuque, Iowa.

Thelma L. Paulson, assistant, Legislative reference library, Madison.

Lucia F. Powell, children's librarian, Public library, Dallas, Texas.

Adeheid R. Rutzen, children's librarian, Fond du Lac public library.

Esther Sander.

Katherine Smith, librarian, Viroqua public library.

Eda Tanke, librarian, Public library, Choquet, Minn.

G. A. Barnardo, J. M. Munda, C. B. Perez, E. B. Rodriguez, the four students sent by the Philippine government to take the Legislative reference library training, have completed their course with the class of 1920 and are under obligation to return to library positions in the Philippine government service.

Charles J. Macko, Federal Vocational Board student, will complete his course during the summer session.

Thirteen out of the class of 36 will work next year in Wisconsin libraries.

The summer session opens on June 28, with Miss Turvill in charge. The instructor will be Miss Merrill, Mr Lester and Mrs Davis of the regular faculty. Miss Bascom, principal of the school of library science, University of Texas, will give the course in book selection. Edith Ruddock, librarian of the Manitowoc high school, and Mrs W. J. Haake (Alma Gross, '19) will be revisers.

Summer schools

The Chautauqua school for librarians will hold its twentieth annual session July 3-August 14, under the directorship of Miss Mary E. Downey, state secretary for libraries in the state of Utah. Inquiries concerning the school should be sent to Miss Downey at Chautauqua, New York.

Library Work

The Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh, has sent out a very definite statement in a leaflet entitled "Are you seeking a vocation?" The leaflet answers very clearly and definitely the following questions:

Why should I choose library work for a profession? What are some of the opportunities open to me in library work? What salary shall I probably receive? What preparation do I need for library work? Where may I obtain library training? Can I obtain library training in Pittsburgh? Where can I obtain information concerning library training? What is apprentice training?

A wonderful find was that made recently in the discovery in a garret of an antiquated building of Philadelphia of a very valuable collection of stamps and papers of William M. Meredith, a former secretary of the U. S. treasury in the early part of the last century.

The stamps on the envelopes are in a perfect state of preservation and bear scarcely any resemblance to the stamps of today. A display of such of the collection as can be classified will be placed on exhibit in the Pennsylvania museum next fall.

Library News Notes

"Merchandise and salesmanship," a booklist which is being freely distributed among the sales people of the department stores of Seattle, has just been published jointly by the Seattle public library and the Seattle chamber of commerce, in the belief that good salesmanship is based upon a knowledge of the goods to be sold and an acquaintance with selling tactics. The list includes a selected group of some 250 books. These are arranged under such subjects as advertising; carpets, tapestries, and rugs; china and glassware; furniture and house furnishings; goods and shoes; notions; salesmanship; show card writing; textiles, etc., each of which has grouped under it books which will give the salesman the facts he needs to sell his particular line intelligently. All of the books so listed may be borrowed for home use.

In addition to this and following up the efforts of the Industrial bureau of the Chamber of Commerce to interest the business men of Seattle in certain commodities which it believes can be manufactured advantageously in Seattle, the Public library will run during the summer months a series of exhibits showing the books which will be useful to the men interested in this group of industries.

The Public library board of Toronto has adopted a new scale of salaries which provides for a sliding scale of increases but which tries to avoid the evil that generally is associated with a scale. In other words, the emphasis is not placed on length of service but upon efficiency in the service and no one is given an increase of salary unless that person's work is satisfactory to the chief of the division to which she is attached.

To one who graduates with a C or "passing" grade and who is accepted by the Toronto public library, the beginning salary is \$900 a year, with a B grade, \$1000, with an A grade, \$1100. These salaries are increased \$100 per annum on the recommenda-

tion of the chief of the division to which she is attached until \$1300 is reached. Then there is an opportunity for the ambitious assistant to make more decided progress. For any who desire it a professional examination is held by the chief librarian which, if the assistant passes, she receives \$1400; if she takes first class honors, \$1500.

G. H. L.

A letter from Vera Louise Dodge, librarian of the Kemp public library, Wichita Falls, Texas, expresses the fear that their public library has been receiving due notice in all branches of periodical literature except that of the library profession. As an evidence of opinion she sends a clipping from the *Wichita Falls Record-News*, showing manifestation of the originality and enterprise of the public-spirited citizens.

The following is quoted:

Bringing horsehide to aid of books.

Mayor Kline sees nothing incongruous in mixing books and baseball. And so he is planning to do just that—mix baseball with books—to the benefit of the books.

The public library is short of reading material; short of juvenile books and reference volumes, especially. But there's no fund in the city treasury, and there will be none until next year, to supply the need.

So the mayor is planning to get money some other way. His first plan was to set up a game of baseball between the Rotary club and the Wichita club as the proper medium.

After playing up the clubs in the brilliant colors used in baseball language, the mayor states:

"It won't be necessary another year, for there is in the charter a provision for a book fund to be drawn from the general tax.

"We'll levy the tax," promised the mayor, "and everything will be all right—next year, but right now—well, we're leaving it to the liberal spirit of the town to take care of the matter."

The mayor was rewarded for his confidence. The baseball game was a social and financial success. The best people turned out with cheerful co-operation, and the amount gained for book fund from the ball game was \$4500, to which was added an individual subscription of \$2500, so for the present the book fund is secure.

Department of School Libraries

What One Student Library Council Does For Its Library

It all came about thru our need for fiction. We were less than a year old and all town funds had to go for the first essentials in a high-school library—reference books. But with 800 students, two-thirds of whom were from surrounding country districts and villages with limited library facilities, or none at all, we keenly felt the need of some good fiction to start the reading habit. The Public library was very helpful but we could not impose too much on its generosity.

It was the day of "drives." So when the head of the English department said, "Why not have a drive for funds for the library?" we wondered why we had not thought of it sooner, since one drive more or less, would not be felt. After conferences with principal and teachers, we selected eight students and talked over our plan with them, placing on them the responsibility for its success. We decided to make our committee a permanent one, to be known as The Student Library Council. After discussing many possible ways of presenting the matter to the students, we voted to have a speech in assembly by the head of the English department, setting forth the needs of the library and asking for suggestions as to how they should be met. The reply would come from a member of the council, who would outline our plan for a competitive drive by classes, for funds, and announce an open meeting for objections or suggestions.

All went as planned, with only one objector, who thought the day set too far from Saturday—universal pay-day. On the day chosen, the collection was taken as the students left assembly, members of the council acting as collectors. The winning class had an average of seven and three-fourths per student, while the total sum contributed by the student body fell just short of \$50. Not a large amount but suf-

ficient to create enthusiasm among our boys and girls.

We then decided to give the students a chance to decide on the books which should be purchased with their money. A box for votes was placed in the library, accompanied with many standard lists, while English teachers took the occasion for talks on books. The result was votes enough for several lists. At a meeting of the council these were taken up one by one, weighed in the balances and found wanting, or, deemed of sufficient merit to be added to our library, while the librarian sat by, learning new reasons for addition and rejection in compiling a book list. A very little unobtrusive guidance, however, was all that was needed to produce a really good list. This was placed on our library bulletin board for all students to see, and led to an epidemic of giving, so that perhaps a third of our list was received in gifts and we were able to add others to our selection for purchase. When the books came they were prepared for the shelves by the students and were in circulation in a few days.

In the fall we called together our council of last year, dropping those who had shown little interest and adding others so that every class was represented. We elected officers and made plans for our fall drive which was conducted on a much more elaborate plan than our first. A member from each class was selected to make a three minute speech in assembly to show why his class should give most in the drive. He was accompanied by another member carrying a poster, or exhibit of some kind to illustrate the talk. One class used Webster's unabridged dictionary and "Peter Rabbit" to show the comparative value of the gift which would be given by his class and that of the other classes. This proved a most entertaining form of advertising and was received with great applause by the student body. The

collection which followed the speeches was nearly double the other, with an average of .17 for the winning class. In making our selection of books, we followed the same procedure as at first. Our plan is to have the collection twice yearly, and altho we shall in time be able to buy the books we need with city funds, the impetus given to reading and the general interest in the library which have resulted from this method would seem to make it worth while as a permanent custom.

Drives, however, have been but a small part of the work of The Student Library Council. The librarian wonders daily how she ever managed her library without it. There is no doubt that by releasing her time from much detail, its members have contributed greatly to the efficiency of her work. The librarian reaches the library officially at 8:30 a. m. but many students come on early trains, and in order to give them the chance to use the library before school, one of the senior boys offered to come at 8 a. m. He unlocks the library and takes charge, receiving and giving out books until the librarian arrives. Another boy who leaves on a late train frequently takes charge and locks up when the librarian attends conferences immediately after the close of school. A senior boy is in charge of the room while the librarian is at lunch. This is a crowded period, with sometimes 60 students in attendance. He does not attempt to govern but reports disorderly students to the librarian who posts their names on the bulletin board. After two unfavorable reports, the student is excluded for that period, for the rest of the semester. This plan has worked so well that the room is seldom less quiet than when the librarian is present. One freshman boy has regularly given one period a day since he was appointed on the committee. He opens and checks mail, clips papers, files and alphabets, straightens the room and attends to passes. Several seniors give periods two or three times a week. The girls catalog and the boys arrange maga-

zines, file, and help in the many details which go to make up a librarian's day. They make better assistants than many the librarian has labored with in public library work in days past. The best part is, that they work because they want to. Even tho they have promised certain periods, it is made clear that no school work is to be neglected for the library and they are never held to their time.

Recently the librarian was absent 8 days and the Student Library Council took entire charge of the room. When news came of her illness, the principal called the council and said, "Now this is up to you!" During the 7 daily periods some member was in the room to collect passes, take attendance and to stamp and receive books. A daily record of circulation was kept and as one of the teachers said, members of the council "acted like trained librarians." Their management was so admirable that they were especially commended by the principal.

Members of the Flower committee did much last fall to make the room attractive, while members of the Magazine committee bring regularly a number of magazines and try to collect others which may be needed for special work.

The constitution of the council was written without help or suggestion from the librarian and remains unchanged, save for a word here and there to make clearer the meaning. It is added as a possible suggestion to other high school librarians who may be interested in this particular phase of high school library work.

Constitution

Article 1

The name of this organization shall be the Students' Library Council of the Hackensack high school.

Article 2

The purpose of this Council shall be to support, advise, and in every possible manner aid the work of the library and the librarian.

Article 3**Section 1.**

The officers of this Council shall be:

1. A president.
2. A vice-president.
3. A secretary.
4. A treasurer.

Section 2.

These officers shall be elected by the members of the Council and the term of office shall be one semester. All officers may be re-elected.

Section 3.

The duties of the officers shall be those usually pertaining to such offices.

Article 4

The official school librarian shall choose the members of the Council each year. These shall be in number not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen. Five shall be seniors, four juniors, three sophomores, and two freshmen. The librarian may choose the remaining number from any class.

Article 5**Committees.**

1. There shall be a room committee composed of all members of the Council. The duty of this committee shall be to keep the library in the best possible order.

2. There shall be a flower committee of three Council members elected each semester. The duty of this committee shall be to keep the library supplied with flowers or greens.

3. There shall be a magazine committee, the duty of which shall be to try to secure extra copies of desirable publications, designated by the librarian.

Article 6

Meetings of the Council shall be held in the library on the first Tuesday of each month. Special meetings may be called by the librarian or, upon request of three members of the Council.

Article 7

All penalties and fines shall be decided by the librarian with the advice of the Council.

Article 8

If for any reason a student is not desired on the Council, or wishes to with-

draw from the Council, withdrawal may be effected by consent of the Council. The librarian may replace such member as stated in Article 4.

Article 9

Amendments to this constitution may be made by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of the Council.

Adopted January 8, 1920.

JESSIE F. BRAINERD,
High school librarian,
Hackensack, N. J.

A meeting to consider special training for school librarians was called in New York City by the officers of the School library section of the A. L. A. on May 22. All the committees interested in library training including the associations of school libraries in New England, New Jersey and New York City, national organizations of formal educational work and institutions with experience in training school librarians were invited to be present. Twelve institutions were represented by 14 persons at the meeting and seven letters were received from persons at too great a distance to be able to be present.

The agreement was reached that the school library field includes normal, high and elementary school librarians. The present opportunities for training were discussed in detail and the final judgment was reached that these opportunities are inadequate for the demands. It was felt by all present that there were certain qualifications necessary for school librarians of any educational institution. The librarian should have the same relative training and cultural education as the teacher with whom she works and she should receive an equal salary and recognition as a member of the faculty.

On the question as to what coöperation could be brought about between library schools and colleges of education which were in the same locality, it was agreed that it would be possible to arrange joint courses with a rank sufficiently acceptable to both, which should lead to an academic degree. As the practice schools in connection with

colleges of education afford excellent opportunity for school library practice and as courses in the theory of education and in educational psychology may be acquired in such colleges, the proposed arrangement seems to be the logical avenue of approach in the solution of this present problem.

A committee consisting of Miss Martha C. Pritchard, of State normal school library, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt institute, Prof Allan Abbott of Teachers college, Dr C. C. Williamson, New York public library, and Miss Mary Richardson, head of the library department of the State normal school, Geneseo, New York, was appointed to prepare a suggestive curriculum for co-operative training for school librarians.

Those interested are cordially invited to express their opinion as to such a course, particularly emphasizing wherein a school librarian's training needs to differ from the training for the usual library work of a public library.

MABEL WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

A teacher in the high school of San Diego has taken a special interest in explaining library methods and classification to her English students. At her suggestion each member of the class compiled a sentence, in which the words began with the initial letters of the ten classes of the Dewey classification. In other words, she asked the children to write a sentence of ten words, in which the first word should begin with G for "general works," the second word with P for "philosophy," the third word with R for "religion," etc. This proved an easy method by which to remember the ten classes. The sentences were voted upon, the favored sentence written by a boy being as follows:

"General Pershing reads Stevenson's poetry now; Uncle Frank likes Homer." The best sentence written by a girl was, "Giddy people read silly prose, not useful fiction like Hawthorne."

News from the Field

East

Dorothy Hopkins, Simmons '11, has resigned from the staff of the Radcliffe college library.

Lois Rankin, Simmons '15, has been appointed children's librarian at the Public library, Malden, Massachusetts.

Marguerite Chamberlain, Simmons '19, has been appointed librarian of the Public library, Lewiston, Maine.

Helen Burgess, Simmons '19, has been appointed as an assistant in the children's department of the Public library, Providence, Rhode Island.

Florence B. Kimball, N. Y. S. L. S. '07, has been appointed cataloger in the library of the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst.

Ruth G. Hopkins, Pittsburgh, '06, has resigned as director of children's work at Youngstown, Ohio, to take a similar position in the Public library, Bridgeport, Conn.

The New Hampshire state federation of women's clubs has again expressed its interest in the work of the library commission by a gift of \$22 to be used towards the purchase of a traveling library.

Kathleen Ainey, Pratt '18, has resigned as executive assistant of the Silas Bronson library, Waterbury, Conn., to accept a similar position in the Thomas Crane public library, Quincy, Mass.

Mrs Bell B. Rigglesman has resigned as librarian of the Public library, Wilimantic, Conn., a position she has held for the past 19 years.

Her successor is Mrs Ruth C. Terry, a former assistant.

Miss Clement, for ten years an assistant at the Manchester city library and for the last five years filling the position of first assistant, has recently been appointed assistant librarian with an increase of salary.

By the Acts of 1919, chapter 350, (Masachusetts), consolidating the state departments, the Free public li-

brary commission becomes the division of public libraries in the Department of Education. The Board of free public library commissioners is retained with its functions unchanged.

Helen S. Cooper, for nearly three years an assistant in the Manchester city library, has resigned to accept a position in the Public library of Lynn, Mass. For the last year Miss Cooper has had charge of the East Manchester delivery station which has flourished under her care. She is to have charge of a new branch library which is just being started in Lynn.

Stephen M. Watson, for many years librarian of the Public library, Portland, Maine, died in Chicago, May 7, age, 85 years.

Mr Watson was actively engaged in library and editorial work in Maine for many years before coming to Chicago to make his home with his daughter, Mary L. Watson. Miss Watson is in charge of the rare book room in the Newberry library, Chicago. She is also well known for several fine pieces of artistic etchings and her excellent taste in printing. She has issued a selection of her father's poems in a privately printed pamphlet, a beautiful piece of work, finished only a month before Mr Watson's death.

Central Atlantic

Ada Johnson, Simmons '16, is going into the reference catalog department of the New York public library.

Mabel McCarnes, Simmons special '16, librarian of Peddie institute, will assist in the cataloging courses of the Columbia university summer school.

Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' high school, Brooklyn, N. Y., is recovering from a serious operation undergone in the early part of June.

James Hodgson, B. L. S., N. Y. S., '17, has been appointed reference librarian of the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington, D. C.

Ernestine Loomis, who has been on leave of absence attending the New York public library school, returns to the Syracuse library, July 1.

Mildred Owens, who resigned her position in the young people's room of the Syracuse public library on May 15, was married in Detroit, June 15, to Harold Haight.

Helen Rex Keller, N. Y. S., '01, has been given a leave of absence from Columbia University library to take charge of the Documents division of the library of the League of Nations, London.

Meta B. Aussieker, formerly head cataloger in the library of the U. S. bureau of education has accepted a position in the office of the educational editor, Dr W. Carson Ryan, Jr., of the *New York Evening Post*.

Lalia May Damon, formerly with the Forbes library at Northhampton, Massachusetts, and recently with the library of the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst, has taken a cataloging position with the National City Bank of New York City.

The fifth annual exhibition of the American bookplate society was shown in the lending room of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh during May.

An exhibition of French railroad posters in the corridor of the Central library also attracted a great deal of attention. The posters are very beautiful and are a decided departure from the usual style of commercial advertisement used in the United States. The colors are very vivid and the scenes are so alluring that one would want to take the first train out to the place advertised.

Central

Russell Edwards, Illinois, '08-'09, has resigned her position in the library of North Dakota Agricultural college, and is at her home in Centralia, Missouri.

Robert E. Stauffer, N. Y. S., '19, resigned his position in the accessions division of the New York public library to accept the librarianship of Mt. Union college, Alliance, Ohio.

Ralph P. Emerson, B. L. S., N. Y. S., '16, is engaged in organizing the A. L. A. library service to the sailors

on the Great Lakes and is stationed at Sault Ste. Marie.

Helen G. Alleman, Pratt '14, children's librarian at Harrisburg, Pa., has accepted a position in the children's department of the Cleveland public library.

A collection of English newspapers, published during the time of Charles the First and Cromwell have been presented to the University of Minnesota library, by H. V. Jones.

Gertrude Hall, N. Y. S., '20, and former assistant in the children's department, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed director of children's work at Public library, Youngstown, Ohio.

The Civil service commission of St. Paul, Minn., will hold an examination for chief of catalog division of the Public library, residence requirements waived, on July 31. The present salary limits, \$150 to \$175 a month.

C. L. Smith, Greenspring, Ohio, has presented a library building to that city as a memorial to his wife. It is to be known as the Greenspring memorial library and will have quarters for a gymnasium and club rooms, in addition to the library.

Mrs Samuel Clifford of Evansville, Indiana, has been appointed a member of the Public library board of that city. Mrs Clifford, as Miss Carrie Aikin, graduated from the Pittsburgh library school and was formerly librarian of the Public library of Winnetka, Illinois.

An historical pageant, prepared by Miss L. E. Keeter, secretary of the Birchard library of Fremont, Ohio, was given by the pupils of the Croghan school of Fremont. Many celebrated persons and events in American history who were once related to the places represented, were personated in the pageant.

Sally Clarkson, Pratt '09, who has been studying for her degree at the University of Michigan for the past

two or three years, is to have charge of the library of the Bureau of Municipal Research during the absence in Europe of the librarian, Miss Sarah Greer, Pratt '14.

A number of panel pictures from fairy tales and \$1,000 has been presented to the children's room of the Public library of Jeffersonville, Ind., by Elizabeth Zulauf, in memory of her sister who died in New York not long since. The money presented is to be spent for a phonograph and good records, for pictures and books for the children's department of the library.

The Public library of Galva, Illinois, in its tenth annual report records the number of volumes on the shelves as 6,431.51 current periodicals and three newspapers. Number of card holders, 1,462, rural borrowers, 106. Total circulation for 182 days 16,308, total attendance, 11,329, story hour attendance, 1,033. A number of gifts of magazines and books were received.

Miss Maud Van Buren has returned as librarian of the Public library of Owatonna, Michigan. Miss Van Buren served as librarian in that city for a number of years, resigning in 1906 to engage in welfare work. She has also done considerable library work since, but expresses great satisfaction to return to her first position. Miss Van Buren's home is in Owatonna.

The Public library of Minneapolis has begun a process of retrenchment because of lack of funds to sustain the library. All purchases of non-fiction from city funds will be discontinued and a fee of five cents will be charged on all new fiction. All the libraries will close Saturday each week at one o'clock. The bindery will be closed for a month and will re-open with a staff reduced by four. Book deliveries to branches will be reduced also. School branches and settlement stations will be closed during the summer except for one day a week. It is hoped by this means to meet the deficit in funds which now confronts the library.

The town of Nashville, Michigan, has received very splendid gifts by the will of the late Mrs Agnes Putnam, one of the generous wealthy women of that city. Gifts by Mrs Putnam and her husband during their life time include a beautiful park with special playgrounds and athletic fields for the children, a public fountain on Main street and a well-equipped brick building in the heart of the business section as a restroom for women. The will provides that the family mansion shall be used as a public library. The splendid private collection of books, magnificent furniture and valuable paintings are all included in the gift. A sum of \$11,000 is provided for its future maintenance.

Annie S. Cutter, who has been head of the children's department of the Cleveland public library, has been made head of the new school department in which the school headquarters, branch normal school, senior and junior high and elementary, school branches, library class room libraries, parochial and private school stations and work of the schools in community centers in school buildings have all been combined. The smaller branch which with the senior high schools were formerly under Miss Martha Wilson's supervision, are now a part of the branch department under the supervision of Miss Bessie Smith.

On Friday, June 11, in the presence of a few friends and relatives, the cremated ashes of Miss Mary Frances Isom were interned beside the graves of her father and mother in Lakeview cemetery, Cleveland.

The forty-sixth annual report of the Public library of Galesburg, Ill., covers a period of 10 months' service only, from June 1st, 1919, to March 31st, 1920, the change in the date of the fiscal year being made in conformity to the new state law, which requires that the fiscal year of the public libraries correspond to the fiscal year of the city.

Circulation for home use, 97,217v.; reference use, 51,658v.; total recorded use, 148,875v., a gain of 31% over the record for the corresponding period of the previous year; number of books in the library, 52,528; number of cards in force, 6,692.

The library has been asked by the War Records section, recently established by the state and charged with the duty of making a state-wide survey of the gathering of material pertaining to the war, to coöperate in the work by becoming the depository for the war material of Knox county.

The thirty-fourth annual report of the Lincoln memorial library, Springfield, Illinois, opens with a fine appreciation of the late lamented Henry C. Remann, librarian of the Lincoln library, who died February 20.

The increase in circulation over last year was 40,000v. An interesting note is the change in the type of book that is now being asked for. Poetry is second in popularity, followed by books on business methods and the trades; books on traveling find favor with returned soldiers.

The Lincoln library took the initiative in the Americanization work with the foreign born. This was done thru the "Gifts of the nations" study class, made up of those who have been attending night schools, which closed early in May. The men in the classes themselves asked for continuance as they said they were just beginning to understand clearly the ideas presented and they feared that by fall they would have forgotten much that had been learned. The library, therefore, with the aid of volunteer teachers, conducted a night school. There were 90 pupils enrolled, divided into six groups, according to ability. The students were introduced to the library and its resources. Those who could not read were given the stereoscopic views, post cards and magazines.

The work closed with a party to which each member of the class was privileged to invite two guests. The

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In the field of public affairs recent numbers of *The Freeman* have included such contributions as "Sir Auckland Geddes' Handiwork" by George W. Russell ("AE"); "The Soviet in The United States" by William Leavitt Stoddard; "Cranford The Correct" by Edward J. Passmore; "The Spencerian Philosophy in 1920" by A. A. Goldenweiser; "The Roots of Anti-British Feeling" by Harold Stearns; and a series of three articles on "Women and Labour," "Women and Politics," and "Women and Marriage," by Laurence Housman.

Of general literature J. D. Beresford's "Psychoanalysis and the Novel" and Van Wyck Brooks' widely commended paper on "The Genesis of Huck Finn" are typical, while "Paul Manship's Vision," a critical appreciation of the new Rockefeller bust, and a study of the stagecraft of Robert Edmund Jones by Percy MacKaye are equally representative of *The Freeman's* offerings on art and the theatre. An interesting innovation is afforded by an occasional short story of peculiar distinction such as Granville Barker's "The Bequest" and "The Convert" by J. D. Beresford.

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sincere appreciation of the pupils for the class work and the heartiness into which everybody entered into the entertainment, made very clear the place of the public library as a typically American institution, with a definite place in an Americanization program.

South

Inez Benedict, Pratt '18, will serve during the summer as acting secretary of the Missouri library commission.

Mary E. Goff, B. L. S., Illinois, '11, has leave of absence from the University of Texas library to assist in the summer school for library training at the University of Oklahoma.

Hazel B. Warren, N. Y. S., '18-'19, has resigned as assistant cataloger at the Indiana state library to become head of the documents division of the Kansas City public library.

The Public library of Dallas, Texas, has inaugurated a new service by lending records for phonographs. These are issued on cards the same as books are issued. As many as three records may be taken on one card.

Hazel Timmerman, Simmons '18, has been appointed children's librarian in the Public library, Kansas City, Missouri.

H. Beatrice Brown, Simmons '18, has resigned from the University of Arizona library, Tucson.

Irving R. Bundy, N. Y. S., '11-'12, has resigned as librarian of the Northeast Missouri state teachers college and will become Secretary of the Missouri Library Commission Sept. 1.

Gladys B. Allison, N. Y. S., '13-'14, resigned as librarian of the Southwest Texas state normal school at San Marcos and has accepted the librarianship of the Public library at Waco, Tex.

The Rosenberg library at Galveston, Texas, celebrated Founders day, on May 1, 1920. The exercises were largely a presentation by the schools of the city, the music, songs and prize essays being presented by school children.

Miss Margaret McE. Kercheval has resigned as librarian of the Carnegie library of Nashville, Tenn., on account of impairment of her health, and in order to take a prolonged rest for recuperation, freed from official responsibility. Miss Kercheval's service for the library has been notably efficient and effective and her retirement is much regretted by the trustees and the library staff. The office is now held by Mr G. H. Baskette, one of the founders of the library.

Benjamin S. Applestein has been appointed city librarian of Baltimore by the mayor of that place. He was an applicant for a position in the division of water rents and licenses, but another having been appointed to that place, the mayor was approached by his friends with the result recorded. Mr. Applestein has been active in local politics and has engaged in real estate business. In a former administration he was assistant in the fire marshal's office. The other applicant for the position was the president of Milton university.

The annual report of the Public library of Dallas, Texas, notes 62,462v. on the shelves; circulation, 209,710v. No account was taken of the station or school circulations. Number of card holders, 26,558. Lending privileges during the year were extended to all white residents of Dallas county. A gift of 200 records of music for circulation was received from a music club of the city.

All departments of work have been more or less handicapped by an inadequate staff. The needs of the library are a trained librarian for the children's department and an assistant to give the bulk of her time to the extension work, internal improvements in the library and rearrangement of the rooms.

The thirtieth annual report of the Public library of St. Joseph, Missouri, records number of volumes in the library, 85,710, registered borrowers, 18,-

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180; circulation, 271,289v.; population, 77,735; number of card holders, 8,294. The demand for business and industrial books has taken first place, held heretofore by history and war books. An unusual demand was made for books on psychic phenomena.

A partial record in the reference room showed 13,791 questions answered, 28,421 persons using 17,634 books. The children's department in schools, circulation, 71,910v. and 3,065 pictures. Class room libraries for 12 schools were supplied, collections being changed. School stations were operated by five of the largest schools.

Receipts for the year, \$37,119; expenditures: books, \$6,914, salaries, \$17,101, periodicals and binding, \$2,795.

Mrs J. S. Atkinson of the Olivia Ranev library, Raleigh, North Carolina, writes most enthusiastically of a wild flower exhibit held in that library recently. This wild flower exhibit has become an annual feature of the library and has created much interest and enthusiasm. Hundreds of people visited the library during the three days of the exhibit. The newspaper accounts of the exhibit were most engaging. The library was filled with spring blossoms which grow within walking distance of the library, violets, lillies, honeysuckles, azaleas, irises, trumpet flower, blue-bonnets, dogwood, lupine, mountain laurel, rhododendron and others too numerous to mention, excited wonder and enjoyment to hear of them. To have seen them must have been entrancing.

The librarian speaks of it as a worth while effort growing in popularity, and the educational work is quite perceptible.

Pacific Coast

Lillian Sabin, Pratt '18, has been made librarian of the Deschutes County library, Bend, Oregon.

Miss Clair Shadall has resigned from the Public library of Waukesha, Wisconsin, to join the staff of the Public library of Portland, Oregon, where she

will have charge of institutional branches.

The lawyers of Long Beach, California, have joined forces to establish a coöperative law department in the Public library of that place. The books are to be cared for by the library and are open to the general public to consult at any time in the library. Only members of the association are allowed to take out the books. Very liberal contributions have been made to the enterprise by the lawyers in the city.

Lucy M. Lewis, formerly assistant librarian in the Oregon agricultural college, has been elected its librarian to succeed the late Mrs Ida A. Kidder. Elsie Baechtold, recently in charge of the technical department of the Los Angeles public library, has been made reference librarian of the library. Edith Hague, from the staff of the reference department of Spokane public library, is joining the staff in the reference department.

Alice M. Butterfield, Riverside, '13, formerly in the employ of G. E. Stechert Company, N. Y. is now employed in the library of the University of Arizona, Tucson.

Ina Nelson, formerly of the Library of Congress, is temporarily in charge of the catalog room, Riverside public library.

Gertrude Donohue, Riverside '20, is now employed at the San Diego public library.

Luly I. Rumsey, Riverside '16, has resigned her position at the California polytechnic school, San Luis, Obispo.

Mary Ramona Bean, formerly of the Public library, Los Angeles, California, has been engaged to give personal attention to the library department recently established by McKee and Wentworth, Library Bureau, Pacific Electric building, Los Angeles. Miss Bean is familiar with library requirements of all departments and is prepared to give assistance or information regarding administrative systems and

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The only book in American literature devoted to the story of "The Pilgrim Mothers." In a letter to the author Dr. William Elliot Griffis says:

Let me at once congratulate you upon your very accurate, spirited and just estimate of the Pilgrim Women, in your book, which I have just read. Surely these "beginners of better times" deserve equal honor with the men, and I trust that future revelations from research may but heighten the picture. Amid so much subjective and fantastic writing about the Pilgrim women, your book stands out as an oasis of truth and fruitfulness. Let me, with you, join fervently in the final summing up on pp. 106, 107. May tens of thousands of our women read it. \$1.50.

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equipment, planning and arrangement of libraries.

Beatrice S. McLean, Riverside '16, was married to Floyd Fehnel Holloway, May 22, 1920.

Carolyn Alpha Henry, Riverside '18, was married to Thomas S. Cave, May 20, 1920.

Canada

Hilda C. Laird, Pratt '19, has been appointed to the staff of the Summer library school at McGill university, Montreal.

Hazel Bletcher, B. A., formerly an assistant in the cataloging division of the Public library, Toronto, has been appointed librarian of the Public library, Lethbridge, Alberta.

The Reference division of the Public library, Toronto, has published a supplement to the "List of books and periodicals published in Canada prior to 1837," of a few years ago.

Foreign

James Ross, F. L. A., sub-deputy librarian has been appointed Deputy city librarian, Bristol. Mr Ross was formerly librarian of the Walton and Fazakerley branch library, Liverpool.

With the hope of awakening an interest in the books of the public libraries of Bristol, England, a series of half hour talks to school children will be given during the summer. The talks will be given weekly on Friday afternoon and will be confined to pupils from the upper grades, to a limited number each week. An inspection of the library and its contents will precede each talk.

L. Ackland Taylor, F. L. A. is city librarian.

The Public library of Birmingham, England, has received the celebrated collection of photographs made by the late Sir Benjamin Stone. These are being arranged and will form a very valuable part of the display material in connection with historical research. Great Britain and its wonderful possessions in scenic beauty and historical

grounds is very fully represented. In addition, nearly every country in Europe, Asia, Africa, Japan and the Americas are represented.

There is also a collection of deeds and ancient documents, special sets of archives, etc., etc. There are more than 500 cases of photographs and in addition all the negatives from which they have been printed. The gift is considered highly valuable.

Ellen Rolfsen, N. Y. S., '18-'19, has been given a leave of absence from the Drammen public library, Norway, to spend a few months as assistant in the library of the League of Nations, London.

Announcement is made of the end of publication of the *Library Miscellany*, the very interesting library periodical published in Baroda, India.

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